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VOL. 70, NO. 26.

GEN. KORNILOFF IS ARRESTED FOR LEADING REVOLT

Gen. Lokomsky, Who Refused to Take Command in Place of Deposed Generalissimo, Also Is Taken on Order From Premier.

Russia's Political Crisis Is Solved With the Formation of a New Cabinet After an All Night Conference.

Bolshevik Secure Vote of 279 to 115 in Favor of Extreme Program Calling for Immediate Peace Meeting.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 15.—Gen. Korniloff, leader of the recent rebellion against the provisional Government and Gen. Lokomsky, the commander of the northern front, who refused to take command of the Russian armies after Korniloff was deposed, have been arrested.

News of the arrest of Gen. Korniloff was first conveyed in a telegram received by Premier Kerensky from Gen. Alexieff, the chief of staff. So far only the following details have been received:

"At 10 o'clock last night Gen. Korniloff, Gen. Lokomsky, Gen. Romanovsky and Col. Pleustchevsky-Piushchen were arrested."

Russia's political crisis has been solved after an all-night conference, it was announced today by the Russian official news agency. A new Cabinet has been formed and its composition will be made public tomorrow.

Yesterday evening newspaper said Premier Kerensky was in a very difficult position, the Blejnevitsa declaring his resignation was not excluded from the possibilities.

The question of the probable fate of Gen. Korniloff is exciting public opinion. Indications are that the Government must face serious difficulties over the matter.

A feature of the conflict is the creditable absence of bitter feeling and clamor for vengeance. Having re-established capital punishment at the front, however, the Government, if it spares the rebel commander, must face the reproach that it executed common soldiers for less serious offenses and it would be virtually impossible to impose the death penalty in the future. Against this are the facts of Gen. Korniloff's brilliant services, his chivalrous personal character, and the happy circumstances that there has been no bloodshed so far.

Seeking a Way Out.

There are indications that the Government is seeking a way out. As an instance, M. Kishkin, the new Minister of the Interior, declares that the Government has decided not to take extreme measures against Korniloff, as it does not wish to appear revengeful.

Judging from the tone of press comments and party and individual expressions of opinion, the Korniloff episode has had the effect of quickening interest in the war and convincing the public that only a well disciplined army with a vigorous fighting program can save Russia. Gen. Palchinsky, the new commander of the troops in the Petrograd district, in an interview assures the public that the revolt has not had the slightest unfavorable influence on the fighting capacity of our troops."

Telegrams from the front announce the spirit of the soldiers is good, while an official dispatch refers to the devoted bravery displayed by the soldiers fighting at Okta. It is stated that the revolting troops everywhere are returning to their positions.

Bolshevik Gain Majority.

The political problem was complicated by the attitude of the Petrograd Council of Deputies, in which at last night's meeting the Bolsheviks for the first time gained an overwhelming majority of 279 against 115 in favor of an extremely radical program. This program declares that not only the Constitutional Democrats but also all representatives of propertied classes must be excluded from power; that the policy of compromise must be abandoned, as it is merely a cause of counter revolutionary plotting and that exceptional powers of representation claimed by the Government must be relinquished.

It also demands the immediate declaration of a democratic republic, the abolition of private property and land, with the transfer to peasants of all stock and machinery on estates, control by the working classes over production, the nationalization of the chief branches of industry.

Continued on Page 2, Column 7.

\$100 FOR THE FIRST AMERICAN TAKEN DEAD OR ALIVE

Bounty Offered by German General for Yankee Soldier Brought Into His Lines.

By Associated Press.
BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE AND BELGIUM, Sept. 16.—The German General commanding the Eleventh Reserve Division recently put price of 400 marks (\$100) on the first American soldier brought dead or alive into his lines.

SHIP REPORTED SHELLED BY U-BOAT NEAR NANTUCKET

British Steamer Arriving at Atlantic Port Says It Received SOS Call—Didn't Catch Name.

AN ATLANTIC PORT, Sept. 15.—A British steamship that arrived here today reported that early this morning a wireless S. O. S. call was heard stating that the ship from which the message came was being shelled by a German submarine, the location being 65 miles east of Nantucket Lightship. The name of the ship attacked did not come clear, only the word "Abby," presumably the last half of the name, being caught.

Another report that a submarine was in the Western Atlantic was brought by another British liner which arrived here today from an English port. Officers of the liner said they had been instructed to watch out for U-boats when nearing the American coast.

The place where the ship reported she was being attacked, 65 miles east of Nantucket, is in the vicinity of the German submarine U-53, sunk six steamers on its visit to American waters in October, 1916.

DECLARER FREDERICK WAS ILL AT TIME OF ILLEGAL DEALS

Henry Kortjohn Tells Prison Board Festus J. Wade Is Interested in Parade.

JEFFERSON CITY, Sept. 15.—Henry Kortjohn Jr., told the prison board, today, that Festus J. Wade was just as much interested in the parole of A. H. Frederick as he was, and that Wade was convinced the transaction by which Mrs. Frederick lost \$3600 was not a honest one.

Frederick was suffering from goitre. He introduced a cashier's check on the Mechanics-American National Bank, paid to Mrs. Barker and endorsed by her on April 25, 1907, which closed that transaction.

He also introduced a cancelled check made by Frederick in favor of Dr. Chapman, skin and cancer specialist, and dated July 9, 1907, to show that Frederick was under treatment for the goitre when the Barker transaction took place.

He read a letter from Frederick in which the convict said he had no business relations with Mrs. Barker at that time. Frank H. Hiemenz, replying to Kortjohn's statements, recalled the fact that Frederick had been prominent in business, social and church circles during all those years and could not have been mentally deranged.

HOTEL CLERK SUES WOMAN WHO LOST JEWELS FOR \$30,000

Harry J. Boose, night clerk at the Laclede Hotel, today filed a suit for \$30,000 damages against Miss Francis Finley, cigar stand proprietor at the same hotel, alleging that she caused Boose to be arrested. She asserted she had given him about \$4000 worth of jewels to be put in the hotel safe. Later she said, the jewels were not there.

Boose was held by the police for a time, but was released. A portion of the stolen jewelry was anonymously sent to Miss Finley by mail. Boose denied there was any ground for his arrest.

PRESIDENT PROCLAIMS SUGAR UNDER GOVERNMENT CONTROL

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—By a presidential proclamation today, the entire sugar industry in the United States was placed under the food administration to be conducted under a license system which will control manufacture, distribution and importation.

In Tomorrow's Sunday Post-Dispatch

Queen Marie of Rumania Tells of Her Service in the War. This printed article in the series from this royal writer's pen, now running in the Post-Dispatch, describes the pathetic incidents of her work.

Knitters Here, Knitters There. Knitters, by Mrs. E. E. Campbell, drawings by Artist Westernmann, illustrating amusing phases of a popular war-time activity.

Where St. Louis' Drafted Men Are Being Trained for Warfare—Photographs from Camp Meade, Maryland, recently reproduced in Rotogravure.

The St. Louis Boy Who Became the World's Greatest Buyer. Life story of a boy who is a great favorite in America's preparations for war.

St. Louis' "Mother of Hoboes." Story of a quaint character who is known to the public as "her boy" with a "piece of change" or a "standoff" when they are down and out.

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ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

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FEDERAL INQUIRY INTO DRAFT CASES TO BEGIN TUESDAY

Grand Jury to Take Up Reports of Irregularities in Some of the Districts.

TO CONSIDER INDICTMENTS

Will Weigh Charges Many Men Attempted to Obtain Exemption by False Statements.

The Federal grand jury, which it convenes next Tuesday, will take up the investigation of a large number of cases growing out of the army draft.

Some of these will have to do with reports of irregularities in the state within the jury's territory. The question of indicting many men of draft age accused of being slackers and of attempting to obtain exemption by false statements also will be considered.

District Attorney Oliver specifically denied the truth of any appearing in a morning paper to the effect that the Department of Justice had evidence of fraud in one of the St. Louis districts. He said that some general complaints had been made and that these were being investigated.

Thirty-seven claims for exemption were passed on yesterday by the District Board in the Boatmen's Bank Building and 26 of them were denied. Several of those denied were of men who were married after the declaration of war.

The following dependency claims were granted:

William Nelsch, 3881 Delmar. James Cassilly, 2725 North Spring. Edward Steiner, 1812 North Spring.

John H. Moss, 4224W Garfield. Frank L. Gorski, 3952 Walsh. Edwin Rohling, 3503 Halliday. Arthur B. Davidson, 2018 Lafayette.

John McLeod, 2137 St. Louis. John P. Gerber, 4927 Loughborough, until Jan. 1, 1918.

Peter Grossman, 2307 Dodier. Harry Lee, 5147 Delmar. The following claims were denied: Frank J. Maroney, 3917 Ashland, dependent.

Robert Kaplan, 1707 Bacon, dependent.

Harry Rathjens, 3945W Lee, dependent.

Gilbert W. Joergens, 4120 West Carter, dependent.

Frank L. Drewes, 4249 De Soto, cobbler in machine company.

William Evers, 4512 Pleasant, physical.

Walter Willie, 1436 North Grand, dependent.

Christian Rockelbrinck, 3100 St. Louis, dependent.

Samuel X. Hurst, 3128 Maury, married May 17.

James V. Neuberger, 1464A Hamilton, medical student.

George E. Gensler, 4147 Labadie, dependent.

Joseph J. Carey, 4108 St. Ferdinand, dependent.

Albert Zager, 6421 Alabama, married June 30.

William P. Kuehn, 3462A Spring, physical.

Gustav Michel, 1938 Sidney, physical.

William Hoeffner, 3011 South Jefferson, married June 4.

R. C. Jayne, 6044 Maple, dependent.

Ferdinand Wolfheim, 5157 Washington, married July 28.

G. W. Penney, 5456 Maple, married June 30.

James T. Ward, 1437 North Twenty-second, dependent.

John W. Wolbeck, 5538 Wells, dependent.

Frank Vogar, 4956 Ashby, dependent.

Arthur Hemminghaus, 5735 Spalding, physical.

Oliver Schuddig, 1417A Burd, married June 6.

Official forecast for St. Louis

and vicinity: Partly cloudy tonight and tomorrow; cooler

tonight; cooler tomorrow.

Missouri: Partly cloudy tonight and tomorrow; cooler in northwest and central portions tonight; cooler northeast portion tomorrow.

Illinois: Partly cloudy tonight and tomorrow; cooler in extreme northeast portion.

Stage of river at 7 a. m. 5.3 feet, a fall of .1 foot.

U. S. WON'T MAKE EXTENSIVE USE OF LIQUID FIRE

Army Officers in France Think It Is About as Harmless as Fireworks.

RAILROADS TAKEN OVER

Engineers' Regiment Operating Lines Back of Front That Americans Will Occupy.

By THOMAS MARVIN JOHNSON, A Special Correspondent of the Post-Dispatch.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Sept. 15.—The American army probably will not make extensive use of one of the most horrible developments of the war. This is liquid fire, thrown by the famous German flammenwerfer. American officers studying with the French and British armies have decided that on the whole the flammenwerfer is about as harmless as fireworks. It often proves a boomerang.

French inventors have given about 20 new types of flammenwerfer to the Americans for practice. These will be used mainly to show the Americans that in this instance the bark of the dog is worse than the bite. The general conclusion is that there are lots better ways of making it hot for the Germans than with flammenwerfer, which is simply a big hose spraying benzene. A pump throws the flame 75 yards, sometimes a greater distance.

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GERMANS REPORT BRITISH REPULSED AT ST. JULIEN

Number of Prisoners Taken
After English Attack Preceded
by Heavy Artillery Fire.

RUSSIANS TAKE 3 TOWNS

Petrograd Says Teutons Were
Defeated on Road to Pskoff,
on Riga Front.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 15.—Russian forces yesterday defeated the German troops on the road to Pskoff, on the Riga front, and occupied the small town of Kronberg, the Russian War Office announced today. The Russians also occupied the towns of Keitzen and Sisselval, which had been held by the Germans.

BERLIN via London, Sept. 13.—Artillery preparation which attained a maximum intensity this morning preceded the battle from Flers to the south followed by a British attack on the German positions at St. Julien, the German general staff reported. The attackers were frustrated by a German counter attack, and a number of Englishmen were taken prisoners.

Yesterday's communication said: "Western front: army of Crown Prince Rupprecht: In Flanders the artillery battle which had been violent since the afternoon between the Houthulst Wood - Comines - Ypres canal increased to flame fire in the evening and in the early morning to the north of Frezenberg. No English attacks have taken place.

Two Survivors Picked Up.

"On the night of Sept. 12-13, Wurtemberg companies drove out the enemy from the wooded section to the north of Longemarck. Numerous Englishmen were brought back prisoners.

"In Artois and to the north of St. Quentin several reconnoitering enterprises were successful. Prisoners and booty fell into our hands.

"Army group of the German Crown Prince: To the west of Guignebourg and on the Aisne Westphalian and Hanseatic shock troops penetrated as far as the second French line and inflicted heavy losses on the enemy in a trench engagement and returned with a number of prisoners.

"In Champagne and before Verdun, the artillery activity has increased to great intensity in only a few sectors."

French Official.

PARIS, Sept. 15.—French forces after a battle last night ejected the Germans from a greater part of the trenches which they had occupied earlier in the day north of Caubieres road, in the Verdun sector, the French War Office announced today. Two surprise attacks launched by the Germans north of Prosen in the Champagne region, were repelled by the French.

The statement follows:

"In Champagne we repelled two surprise attacks north of Prosen. There was great activity of the artillery of both sides in the regions of Cornillet and Mont Blond.

"In the Argonne, an attack on our small town, Bourtillies was completely checked.

"On the right bank of the River Meuse, after a combat we ejected the enemy from the great part of the elements of trenches which he had penetrated earlier in the day north of Caubieres road.

"Elsewhere, the night was calm."

British Official.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—British troops last night made a slight advance on the Belgian front east of Westhoek and improved their positions according to the British official statement issued today. The statement reads:

"In the course of the night we improved our positions slightly east of Westhoek. A strong party of the enemy yesterday attacked a ground gained by us during the day north-east of St. Julien. As they advanced to attack, the Germans were caught in our artillery barrage and were dispersed.

"Considerable activity continues to

British Report Describes Sinking of Eight U-Boats

Various Types of Ships Were Successful in Encounters With Enemy—Seaplane Sank One Submarine.

DETAILS OF REVOLT ENGINEERED BY GEN. KORNILOFF THROUGHOUT IN WAR

ISHII SAYS JAPAN
STANDS WITH U.S.

Continued from Page One.

General for details of articles given him to Cummins, Frank said:

"I turned over to him a watch, a little silver watch—turned over the works of a watch got out of a house on the people's name is Johnson, the first or second street south of Delmar boulevard. I kept the case and sold the case as old gold for \$35. The man begged me for the watch after I was arrested. I would have told him where the works was, but I could not without getting Cummins in bad. He received the works out of that of watch. I gave him a wrist watch and he said he was going to give it to his little baby."

Tells of Giving Cuff Buttons.

In telling that he gave a pair of cuff buttons to Cummins, Frank said:

"They had a little engraving but no initial. I was very careful not to give him anything with any initial because he wouldn't have it."

He said many valuable articles stolen by him were disposed of to a woman living in Carpenter place with whom Frank Cummins had an intimate friendship. He said to them he did not know it. Asked particularly about money he said he had given Cummins, Frank said:

"Oh, yes, there was \$10 handed to him in front of Delmar and Elmwood. Another time in front of Elmwood \$15. Another time at my home \$20, and numerous times I handed him \$5 and \$10 at my home or Mrs. —."

He said that no other police officer so far as he knew had knowledge of Cummins' relationship with him, and that while there were three or four policemen whom he at times suspected of knowledge, he had no real information that they knew anything.

END OF GENERAL STRIKE IN SPRINGFIELD, ILL., IS IN SIGHT

Major Announces He Will Permit Parade of 12,000 Strikers, and Committee Meets Gov. Lowden.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 15.—With the announcement by Mayor C. T. Bauman this morning that he will issue a permit for a parade of 12,000 strikers, the end of the general walkout here seems in sight.

The strikers, who composed the Tekke Turcomans, who composed the rebel Galician offensive last summer, invaded headquarters. They had been informed they were needed to reinforce the Riga front, but the real aim was to march them against Petrograd. Korniloff reviewed them with great pomp.

That night Korniloff prepared his first proclamation to the army, ordering the printing of vast numbers of

copies of his proclamation, and while diligently printing that of Kerensky, also secretly printed Korniloff's and circulated it everywhere.

Meanwhile the local Council of Deputies began a vigorous demonstration among the "striking battalions." The Kerensky proclamation caused dissension among the troops and a majority of them sent a demand to Korniloff that they immediately be sent back to the front.

On all trains passing through Holbein, the printers threw out large quantities of Kerensky's proclamation so they might reach the soldiers at the front.

As a result of the Government's counter action a battalion of the Cavaliers of St. George seceded from the rebellion. They informed their officers that they would die for the provisional Government and is sued orders to attack Korniloff.

The local civilians were anti-Korniloff, but the local union of officers of the army and the fleet appealed to them to support Korniloff, that he was Russia's only salvation.

Officer Was Deceived.

Another officer says that he, with one officer from the all-Moscow regiments, was summoned to Korniloff's office for the purpose of studying "the English method of throwing bombs." When he arrived he was informed he had been summoned for a more serious purpose.

In Petrograd, the officer said he was told, "there has been planned a new Bolshevik rising in which are implicated some of the Ministers and the object of which is to conclude a separate peace and to end the war."

The officer said every officer was given 150 rubles for expenses. The officers, he added, returned to Moscow Monday, passing on the way the Vienna dispatch to the Tid, beginning to declare that they regard the Papal proposals as a suitable basis for peace negotiations.

Regarding the exchange of occupied territories, arbitration, disarmament and similar proposals, declarations are made, the dispatch adds, which testify to the idealism of the central Powers and their sincere desire for a peace which will insure happiness to all nations.

Conciliatory declarations also are made respecting the settlement of the Balkan question. Poland, the restoration of Belgium, but emphasis is laid on the condition that the allied Powers must also give serious evidence of a desire for peace by a joint and benevolent discussion of the questions which now separate the nations. The reply, it is said, will be published as soon as the consent of the Papal nuncio at Vienna is obtained.

The capture of all Austro-Hungarian positions on Monte San Gabriele is expected to be a matter of hours. The fighting near the forest of Tarnovo was very severe, as the Austrians had assembled an enormous force of artillery there. The positions there were taken by infantry attack at heavy cost to the Italians.

The battle has been raging 20 days. Last week the Austrians changed from the defensive and began an of-

fered to show hostiles artillery north of Langemarck."

Italians Take San Gabriele in Fierce Fighting.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—Italian troops have taken from the Austro-Hungarians the fortified hill of Dol and the Gargaro basin and now occupy the slope and top of Mount San Gabriele after severe fighting. The Italian embassy, in announcing the capture yesterday, said it was the greatest victory gained by the Italians since their entrance into the war.

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fense, using masses of their best troops. The loss of San Gabriele will mean for the Austrians, the embassy says, the loss of all the vantage points against the Gorizia plain and the Prigola valley.

CENTRAL POWERS' REPLY CALLS POPE'S PLAN SUITABLE BASIS

Answer to Peace Note Will Be Published as Soon as Consent of Papal Nuncio is Obtained.

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Regarding the exchange of occupied territories, arbitration, disarmament and similar proposals, declarations are made, the dispatch adds, which testify to the idealism of the central Powers and their sincere desire for a peace which will insure happiness to all nations.

Conciliatory declarations also are made respecting the settlement of the Balkan question. Poland, the restoration of Belgium, but emphasis is laid on the condition that the allied Powers must also give serious evidence of a desire for peace by a joint and benevolent discussion of the questions which now separate the nations. The reply, it is said, will be published as soon as the consent of the Papal nuncio at Vienna is obtained.

The capture of all Austro-Hungarian positions on Monte San Gabriele is expected to be a matter of hours. The fighting near the forest of Tarnovo was very severe, as the Austrians had assembled an enormous force of artillery there. The positions there were taken by infantry attack at heavy cost to the Italians.

The battle has been raging 20 days. Last week the Austrians changed from the defensive and began an of-

fense, using masses of their best troops. The loss of San Gabriele will mean for the Austrians, the embassy says, the loss of all the vantage points against the Gorizia plain and the Prigola valley.

POPE'S PLAN SUITABLE BASIS

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ROOT SAYS MANY WHO OPPOSE WAR NOW ARE TRAITORS

Some Pacifists Doing More for Germany Than They Could in Arms, He Declares.

TALK AT CHICAGO RALLY

Gompers Pledges Labor to Fight Until World Has Overthrown Toryism.

CHICAGO, Sept. 15.—Treason to America in the world war was defined by Elihu Root and labor was pledged to fight until world toryism had been overthrown by Samuel Gompers, at a patriotic rally here last night staged by the Coliseum by the National Security League for the announced purpose of vindicating Chicago against alleged intimations of unpatriotism.

"The men who are speaking and writing and printing arguments against the war now and against everything that is being done to carry on the war are rendering more effective service to Germany than they ever could render in the field with arms in their hands," declared the former Secretary of State amid cheers. "It is impossible to resist the conclusion that the greater part of them are at heart traitors to the United States.

"As time goes on and the character of these acts becomes more and more clearly manifest, all who continue to associate with them must come under the same condemnation. There are some who doubtless do not understand that this struggle really is said.

Declaring that "God Grant us 'Let Us Have Peace'" only after Lee had surrendered, Gompers asserted that "after Kaiserism had surrendered, then we too will have peace."

"There can be no peace," he continued, "not while there is a Teuton on the soil of France. There must be no peace until they are driven out of outraged Belgium."

Judge Jacob M. Dickinson presided as chairman in the absence of Gov. Lowden, who telegraphed his regrets and said he could not attend because of the strike situation in Springfield.

Defines a Traitor.

In defining the attitude of citizens toward the conduct of the war and incidentally what constituted being a traitor, Elihu Root said:

"The declaration of war between the United States and Germany completely changed the relations of all the inhabitants of the country to the subject of peace and war.

"Before the declaration everybody had a right to discuss in private and in public the question whether the United States should carry on war with Germany. Everybody had a right to argue that there was no sufficient cause for war; that the consequences of war would be worse than the consequences of continued peace; that it would be wiser to submit to the aggressions of Germany against American rights; that it would be better to have Germany succeed than to have the allies succeed in the great conflict.

"But the question of peace or war has now been decided by the President and Congress, the sole authorities which had the right to decide, the lawful authorities who rested under the duty to decide. The question no longer remains open. It has been determined, and the United States is at war with Germany.

Must Abide by Decision.

"A nation which declares war and goes on discussing whether it ought to have declared war or not is impotent, paralyzed, imbecile and earns the contempt of mankind, and the certainty of humiliating defeat and subjection to foreign control. A democracy which cannot accept its own decisions, made in accordance with its own laws, but must keep on endlessly discussing the question already decided, has failed in the fundamental requirements of self-government; and if the decision is to make war the failure to exhibit capacity for self-government and action will inevitably result in the loss of the right of self-government.

"But after the decision in favor of war, the country has ranged itself, and the only issue left for the individual citizen is whether he is for or against his country. From that time on arguments against the war in which the country is engaged are enemy arguments. Their spirit is the spirit of rebellion against the Government and laws of the United States.

"The men who are speaking and writing and printing arguments against the war now, and against everything that is being done to carry on the war, are rendering more effective service to Germany than they could render in the field with arms in their hands. The purpose and effect of what they are doing is so plain that it is impossible to resist the conclusion that the greater part of them are at heart traitors to the United States and the willfully seeking to aid Germany and defeat the United States. As time goes on and the character of these acts become more clearly manifest, all who continue to

Divorced Wife of St. Louisian Accused of Murder in Chicago



MISS RUBY DEAN.

LET LUXBURG DISAPPEAR AND LEAVE NO TRACE

German Paper Offers This as Best Solution for Vexatious Problem.

HIS METHODS DENOUNCED

Press Says Intercepted Mexican Message Should Have Warned Minister.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 15.—The three cablegrams sent by Count Luxburg, German Minister to Argentina, to the German Foreign Office through the Swedish legation have been permitted to be published in the German press.

The Koelnisch Zeitung says it is easy to understand the publication of these dispatches in Argentina has made an unpleasant impression and that President Wilson so far probably has been successful with his maneuver, but adds they can be judged rightly only if it is not forgotten that were secret messages of concern to the future dispatches of the most important subscription and dancing classes are given.

Announcement is expected during the week of the abandonment of the junior assemblies, regarded as the most important and smartest events of the season, and held particularly for debutantes. The annual autumn ball at Tuxedo, which has survived a generation or more, also will be discontinued.

St. Louis dairymen, in conference with Director of Public Welfare Schmoll, yesterday, agreed to co-operate with the city. They promised to urge the Illinois Producers' Association, at the meeting Tuesday, to include in its joint committee the joint committee, which, it is hoped, will bring about a lower schedule than that adopted by the Illinois organization for the autumn and winter.

The St. Louis dairymen named as their representatives on the committee Frank R. Wolken, Jersey Farm Dairy; A. Thornton, Union Dairy; Dan C. Kerchoff, Pevey Dairy; R. L. Kaysor, St. Louis Dairy; J. O. Steinlage, Steinlage Sanitary Milk Co., and C. C. Mannebach, Grafman Dairy. Director Schmoll, Health Commissioner Starkloff, Assistant Health Commissioner Jordan and Hospital Commissioner Shutt will represent the city.

Opposes City Being Represented.

Donley A. Brooks of Marine, Ill., president of the Illinois Producers' Association, said last night that the meeting Tuesday is one for the dealers and the producers, and it was not desirable, he said, to have the city represented. The purpose of the meeting, Brooks said, was to discuss the new prices, which become effective a few days after the gathering.

The establishment of municipal farms as a means of lowering the cost of milk in St. Louis, is advocated by the United Welfare Association, whose president, Felix P. Lawrence, says the organization will urge the Board of Aldermen to appropriate \$300,000 for the purpose.

Lawrence says this sum of money would be sufficient to equip farms big enough to supply 10,000 gallons of milk a day. This would be about one-fourth the amount consumed daily in St. Louis. One farm could be operated in connection with the industrial school at Fort Belvoir, another at the sanitarium and a third on Chesley Island, Lawrence contends. Others could be added, he says, as necessity demands.

City Has Land.

The city owns the land that would be used at Fort Belvoir and consumers to buy directly from producers of fruits and vegetables. The Women's Food Conservation Committee, the Consumers' League and other organizations urged the establishment of these "consumers' markets."

An ordinance granting authority to the Board of Public Service to designate "stands" for farmers was passed at their instance.

E. N. S. Lee's Stolen Auto Found.

The automobile of E. N. S. Lee, 5537 Gates avenue, which was stolen, Thursday night, was found yesterday in front of 721 Aubert avenue. Several of its parts were missing.

many at foreign courts. And now, behold one of those society men!

The German Government is in

duty bound to make prompt and unequivocal declaration that such

methods as those employed by Lux-

burg are wholly foreign to its pur-

pose and that it does not for a mo-

ment contemplate permitting again-

to-fight neutral inhuman warfare

in the course of which ships should

be permitted to disappear without

leaving a trace behind. Unfortu-

nately, the most important thing has

been neglected and that was the

prompt recall of a Minister who

desired to make such a suggestion."

The History of "The Star-Spangled Banner"

In celebration of the 103d anni-

versary of the writing of "The Star

Spangled Banner" we have issued

an 18-page booklet being a re-

print of the oration by Henry Wat-

erson, delivered at the dedication

of the monument over the grave of

Francis Scott Key, the author, at

Frederick, Md., August 9th, 1898.

Little was it realized by the au-

thor that he was to leave behind

him a priceless legacy to his coun-

trymen, and to identify his name for

all time with his country's flag.

This booklet has been reprinted

for free distribution. Copies upon

request.

The doctor, it is said here, has been

commended for his work in treating

yellow fever in Florida.

GERMAN PRESS EXPLAINS WHY INDEMNITY FOR TORO WAS PAID

Inspired Article Says Sole Reason Was That Sinking Was Outside Barred Zone.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 15.—An inspired article in the German press says the sole reason for granting compensation for the Argentine steamer is that she was sunk outside the barred zone.

The Argentine steamer Toro was torpedoed off Gibraltar June 25. The Argentine Government on July 5 demanded an indemnity from Germany.

On Aug. 28 Germany made her promise to Argentina to observe international law toward Argentine shipping and pledged herself to pay an indemnity for the loss of the Toro.

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torpedoed off Gibraltar June 25.

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GERARD TELLS OF HIS EXPERIENCES AT PRISON CAMPS

Former Ambassador Describes German Ill-Treatment of Prisoners of War and His Efforts to Alleviate the Victims' Suffering as Much as Possible.

This is the thirty-eighth installment of "My Four Years in Germany," in which the American diplomat recounts his experiences at the Court of Berlin.

By JAMES W. GERARD,

American Ambassador to the German Imperial Court, July 12, 1913, to Feb. 4, 1917.

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URING the period of the first months of the war, in addition to my regular work, it became necessary to look after those subjects of other nations who had been confined to my care.

At first considerable liberty was allowed the British, although none were permitted to leave the country. They were required to report to the police at stated times during the day, and could not remain out late at night.

The Japanese had received warning from their embassy as to the turn that events might take, and, before sending its ultimatum, the Japanese Government had warned its citizens, so that a great number of them had left Germany. After the declaration of war by Japan, all the Japanese in Germany were immediately imprisoned. This was stated to be in order to save them from the fury of the population.

Certainly, the population seemed to be greatly incensed against the Japanese. When I finally obtained permission for their release and departure from Germany I had to send some one with the parties of Japanese to the Swiss frontier in order to protect them from injury. They were permitted to leave only through Switzerland, and, therefore, had to change cars at Munich. Before sending any of them to Munich I invariably telegraphed our Consul there to notify the Munich police so that proper protection could be provided at the railway station.

Japanese Prisoners Marvels of Courtesy.

On one occasion a number of Japanese were waiting in the embassy in order to take the night train for Munich. I sent a servant to take them out, in order that they might get something to eat in a restaurant, but as no restaurant in Berlin would sell them food, arrangements were made to give them meals in the embassy.

The members of the Japanese Legation, who in appearance greatly resemble the Japanese, were often subjected to indignities, and for a long time did not dare move about freely in Berlin, or even leave their houses.

The Japanese were marvels of courtesy. After I visited some of them at the civilian camp of Ruhleben, they wrote me a letter thanking me for the visit. Nearly every Japanese leaving Germany on his arrival in Switzerland wrote me a grateful letter.

When I finally left Germany, as I stepped from the special train at Zurich, a Japanese woman, who had been imprisoned in Germany, and whose husband I had visited in a prison, came forward to thank me. A Japanese man was waiting in the hotel office in Berne when I arrived there for a similar purpose, and early the next morning the Japanese Minister called and left a beautiful clock for Mrs. Gerard as an expression of his gratitude for the attention shown to his country.

It was really a pleasure to be able to do something for these polite and charming people.

First Visit to Prison Camp.

On Aug. 20 I paid my first visit to a German prison camp. This was to the camp at Doeberitz, situated about eight miles west of Berlin, a sort of military camp with permanent barracks. Some of these barracks were used for the confinement of such British civilians as the Germans had arrested in the first days of the war. Only a few British were among the prisoners there, together with a number of Russian and French, who was allowed to converse freely with the prisoners and found that they had no complaints.

The war went on, however, a number of British prisoners of war were made by the Germans during the course of the great retreat of the British in Northern France. Then officers and privates began to come into Germany and were distributed in various camps. Finally, in the autumn of 1914, the British Government decided on interning a great number of Germans in England and the German Government immediately, and as a reprisal, interned all the British civilian men who, up to this time, had enjoyed comparative freedom in Berlin and other cities of the empire.

The British civilians were shut up in a race track about five miles from the center of Berlin, called Ruhleben. This race track in peace times was used for contests of trotting horses, and on it were the usual grandstands and brick stable buildings containing box stalls with hay lofts above, where the race horses were kept. The British civilians were shut up in a race track about five miles from the center of Berlin, called Ruhleben. This race track in peace times was used for contests of trotting horses, and on it were the usual grandstands and brick stable buildings containing box stalls with hay lofts above, where the race horses were kept.

On Aug. 20 I paid my first visit to the police presidency in Berlin, where political prisoners, when arrested, were confined. A small number of English prisoners subject to special investigation were there interned. This prison, which I often subsequently visited, was clean and well kept, and I never had any particular complaints from the prisoners confined there—except, of course, as the war progressed, concerning the inadequacy of the food.

Special Care for British Prisoners.

I had organized a special department immediately after the coming out of the war to care for the interests of the English. At first Mr. Boylston Beal, a lawyer of Boston, and by livingstone Paine of New York, was at the head of this department, of which later the Hon. John B. Jackson, formerly our Minister to the Balkan States, Greece and Cuba, took charge. He volunteered to give his assistance at the

Secretary of New Thought Alliance Here for International Congress



DR. JULIA SETON.

The trouble with many persons says Dr. Julia Seton of New York, field secretary at large, who is here to attend the International New Thought Congress, is that they are trying to worry along with misfit colors. A person whose color is lavender, for instance, tries to be violet, and fails. Or a person whose key is blue, and Dr. Seton has announced that noted healers will be present to minister to those "off color" free at every session.

about prisoners. I will take a chair and sit in front of your palace in the street until I receive an answer." The result was a meeting in my office.

Agreement in 20 Minutes. I discussed the question involved with two representatives from the Foreign Office, two from the General Staff, two from the War Department, and Count Schwerin, who commanded the civilian camp at the Ruhleben race track. In 20 minutes we managed to reach an agreement, which I then and there drew up; the substance of which was that as between England and Germany the American Ambassador and his representatives in Germany and the American Ambassador and his representatives in England should have the right to visit the prison camps on giving reasonable notice which was to be 24 hours, and to be allowed to talk to the German belief as to the ill-treatment of their subjects who were prisoners in England, and arrangement should be made to afford the prisoners within sight but out of hearing of the camp officials. An endeavor should be made to adjust matters complained of with the camp authorities before bringing them to the notice of higher authorities. Ten representatives should be named by our Ambassador, and these should receive passes enabling them to visit the camps under the conditions above stated.

This agreement was ratified by the British and German Governments, and thereafter for a long time we worked under its provisions, and in most questions deal direct with the War Department.

Of course, before this meeting I had managed to get permission to visit the camp of Ruhleben at Doeberitz, near Berlin. Mr. Michaelson, our Consul at Cologne, and Mr. Jackson and others at the embassy had been permitted to visit certain camps.

But immediately preceding the meeting on the 4th of March, and while matters were still being discussed, we were compelled to a certain extent to suspend our visits. In the first days of the war was undoubtedly and unfortunately true that prisoners of war taken by the Germans, both at the time of their capture and in transit to the prison camps, were often badly treated by the soldiers, guards or the civilian population.

The instances were too numerous; the evidence too overwhelming. In the prison camps themselves, owing to the peculiar system of military government in Germany, the treatment of the prisoners varied greatly. As I have stated, I think, in another place, Germany is divided into army corps districts. Over each of these districts, in time of war, is a representative corps commander who is clothed with absolute power in that district, his orders superseding those of all civilian officials. These corps commanders do not report to the War Department, but are in a measure independent and very jealous of their power.

Obstructed by the Jealous Military. For instance, to show the difficulty of dealing with these corps commanders, after my arrangements concerning the inspection of prisoners of war had been ratified by both

NUXATED IRON

\$100.00 FORFEIT

Increases strength of delicate nervous, runny, peevish, irritable, sensitive, etc., in ten days. In most instances \$100.00 is the full explanation for the appearance to appear in this particular case, your doctor, Judge & Dolph Drug Co., Wolf-Wilson Drug Co., Johnson Drug Co., Mermod-Jacobs Drug Co., Keltner Drug Co., etc., carry it in stock.—ADVERTISE.

Faulty Complexion,

including pimples, blackheads, liver spots, freckles, and scaling skin disease. DR. WOLF'S DERMATOLOGICAL INSTITUTE, equipped with modern light and electric appliances for scientific treatment of faulty skin. 2000 Mermod-Jacobs Bldg., Broad and Locust. Office hours: Daily, 1 to 4. Office 675.

SATURDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 15, 1917.

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

ENDS HER LIFE AFTER SOLDIER TELLS OF LOVE

Woman Had Protested That She Could Not Leave Her Husband and Son.

After Mrs. Ella Campbell, 33 years old, of 4634 Idaho avenue, had taken poison at her home yesterday afternoon, Corporal Albert E. Smith, stationed at Jefferson Barracks, told the police that a short time before he had asked her to elope with him, or to obtain a divorce from Joseph Campbell, a clerk.

Smith said Mrs. Campbell refused to go with him, and he went upstairs. He was talking with Mrs. Campbell's mother, Mrs. Lantha Boahall, when they heard a cry in the basement.

They found Mrs. Campbell lying on the basement floor. "I have taken poison," she said, and became unconscious. She died a few minutes later.

Smith was arrested when he told of his conversation with Mrs. Campbell. He said he had known her a year and loved her. Yesterday, he said, he went to her home and told her of his love. As quoted in the police report he told her he was going away with his army command today and he wanted her to be his wife.

Mrs. Campbell, he said, replied that she loved her husband and her boy Morris and she would not think of such a thing.

Campbell told policemen that Smith had visited his family a number of times, but was regarded only as a friend.

SAVES \$100 FROM ROBBERS BY RUSE OF SNEEZING

Man Throws Wallet Into Grass When Pulling Handkerchief From Pocket During Holdup.

Harry Frankel, 4511 McPherson avenue, obeyed promptly a command to throw up his hands last night when he and two companions were held up by three highwaymen with revolvers at Newstead avenue and West Pine boulevard.

While the robbers were searching Harry Schwartz of 4352 West Pine boulevard and Joseph A. Grossman, 4511 McPherson, Frankel pretended that he had to sneeze and drew a handkerchief from his pocket. After taking \$40 and a watch from Schwartz, \$4 and a watch from Grossman and 30 cents from Frankel the robbers ran away.

Frankel then reached into the grass at his feet and picked up a diamond ring and a wallet containing \$100 which he had thrown away when he sneezed.

An automobile which the robbers abandoned was the property of Mrs. F. S. Whitter, 1545 South Thirty-ninth street, and had been reported stolen from Garrison and Franklin avenues two hours before the holdup.

You Can Afford to Use Yellow Cab. Call Bonmot \$80. Cent. 1100—ADV.

PREDICTS INCREASED RAILWAY EFFICIENCY AFTER THE WAR

Richard H. Ashton, president of the Chicago and Northwestern railroad, and chairman of the Central Railroad War Board, in an address to the St. Louis Railways Club at the American Annex Hotel last night told how the 631 railroads in the United States have been unified for Government service during the war.

The increased efficiency gained by this combination will come after the war, he said, with a possibility that all the roads will be operated as one system under Government direction.

He described the co-ordination of the railroad service for war purposes as "the most revolutionary step ever taken by railroads or any big business in the history of the world."

The railroads, he said have merged all thought of competition to enable the United States to do its part in winning the war.

Ribbon Starts Disturbance.

For months every material, from silk to the commonest cloth, colored and uncolored, has been sought for and made into cockades, flags, streamers, etc. The smallest fragment of red serviette was an excuse for a manifestation. Here is a story of a squad of Russian soldiers, a pretty woman, a pet dog and a bow-knot of red ribbon.

The pretty woman was walking up and down the platform of a little station crowded with soldiers. The men, whose opportunities of seeing a pretty woman had been limited by many months' garrison in administration and were prepared to make a manifestation in her honor. But suddenly their feelings showed a change and cries of discontent began to be heard. A group of soldiers went up to the woman and severely upbraided her because a bow of red ribbon was fastened over the ear of her Pomeranian dog. Such a use of the symbol of revolution was shocking, they said, as it showed a wish to ridicule the great movement. The soldiers shouted, shrieked and jumped about excitedly to the utter amazement of the young woman and of the Pomeranian. But the woman extricated herself from an embarrassing position with the guile of a true daughter of Eve. She took the ribbon from her dog's head and placed it in her own hair. Once more the crowd changed its tone and it was amid enthusiastic cheering that she and the dog took the train a little later.

General Silences Critics.

A certain General was suspected by his men of being only luke-warm towards the new movement, so a

Humorous Sidelights on Mentality of Russians, Showing Kerensky's Task

Accidental Display of a Red Umbrella Makes One Man a Town Idol—Liberty-Mad Soldiers Even Want Fish to Be Free.

Correspondence of the Associated Press.

PARIS, Aug. 25. POLITICAL happenings have succeeded one another so rapidly in the leisure that the revolution has given them, are great visitors to the museums. Their anxiety to investigate everything leads them to press their hands over the pictures and carvings in the statuary (often marking it with their nails). Notices have been put up begging comrades to touch nothing.

The founder and curator of the "Ethnographic Museum" recounts that his staff (caretakers, cleaners, etc.) has petitioned the Government for the suppression of his office, on the ground that a curator is useless in a museum, that he does nothing, costs money, and is of no service, as they, who carry the keys, wield the feather brooms and clean the floors, are the real curators.

In a manufactory the workmen in a body waited on the engineers to tell them that "the old order having passed away, there must be no more slavery. Everyone must work in turn. So you will kindly some of you go down into the mines, and other fire the engines."

"And who will do our work?" asked the engineers. "Some of us will take turns in your offices."

"But what will you do then?"

"The same as you—sit around, sharpen pencils, and smoke cigarettes."

of fact, it was a "History of Buddhism," bought doubtless for a nominal sum as a publisher's remainder. One soldier, as he carried away his bargain, was heard to say: "I can't read, but lots of comrades in the barracks can."

Troops Visit Museums.

The Petrograd soldiers, anxious to instruct themselves and occupy the leisure that the revolution has given them, are great visitors to the museums. Their anxiety to investigate everything leads them to press their hands over the pictures and carvings in the statuary (often marking it with their nails). Notices have been put up begging comrades to touch nothing.

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Red Goes Out of Style.

On Sunday, July 8, M. Naudeau saw a crowd along the Nevsky Prospect, carrying banners, half blue, half yellow. "That's all right," said a middle-class citizen to him, "Revolutionary red seems to be going out of date."

When the column had approached, he turned away delighted. "They decided to go to the revolution," he said. "The men are free we can do what we like. It's that, you see, that's so difficult to understand. But as that's really so, I am going to say 'Excellency' myself."

"But, all the same, it won't be the same thing as before."

Soldiers Buy Queer Book.

Ludovic Nadeau has found time to send to the Temps some anecdotes about events in Petrograd after the great revolution.

In the first days of the revolution a strange looking street-seller made his appearance on the Nevsky Prospect. As he wore a scarlet cap, a crowd soon gathered. He was offering pamphlets at 50 kopecks apiece, and could hardly hand them out quick enough. The natural inference would be that the work treated of the revolution, but as he was over he was conducted to a meeting and he made an eloquent speech, having discovered himself an orator without having even suspected it. Finally he was conducted to his home at a late hour by several thousands of his free if not enlightened fellow citizens. From that day, after inscribing his name on the Revolutionary Committee, he has never gone without his red umbrella, always open.

Some soldiers whose bearing was anything but martial were taking up too much room in a tramway to please the female conductor, who rated them vigorously with all the extra ordinary authoritativeness which women in Russia always display towards men. "You, soldiers! Go on! You only have soldiers' clothes, that's all!"

"It's a shame to treat a poor wounded man like this," murmured one of them.

"You wounded?" retorted the conductor. "If you are wounded, it must be in the left nostril and by a cork from a bottle!"

SteinBloch Smart Clothes

Sold in St. Louis exclusively by

Werner & Jentner

QUALITY CORNER

ON LOCUST STREET AT SIXTH

TO FIND HELP

ST. LOUIS TELLS OF CAMION WORK ON FRENCH FRONT

Letter From Harold C. Gilbert, With Washington U. Unit, Names Men Driving Trucks.

POILUS ASK ABOUT T. R.

"Will Roosevelt Lead an Expedition?" and "Is Pershing a Fighter?" Among Questions.

Harold C. Gilbert, a member of the Washington University Ambulance Unit, which left St. Louis in May, has sent the Post-Dispatch a letter, telling of his experiences in France. Gilbert was formerly an employee of the Century Electric Co., being one of several members of the unit who were not students of the university.

Soon after the arrival of the Washington University unit in France, it was announced that most of the members could not be used in ambulance work owing to a lack of cars, and the unit was asked to engage in camion work, which is the driving of trucks hauling ammunition to the front. Gilbert was one of the who entered camion work. Others, he says, in his letter, were C. R. Watkins of 5803 Michigan Avenue, Edward R. Ryd of Carroll Springs, Tex., Donald Stewart of Kansas City and G. B. Croxton.

"As you know," Gilbert writes, "we were divided up, and some went into monotonous ambulance work, while others had camion work."

In his letter, dated Aug. 16, he indicates that his work is in the section of the German "strategic retreat" of last spring. He says:

"Early on the morning of Aug. 14, at the hour of 4, I was awakened by the old familiar sound, 'Gilbert, it is time to get up—we've got to go out.' It is cold and wet and we are behind time. The gun will be on the road at 5—hurry up, get your car in line—your breakfast, noonday lunch and rations will be ready a little later. And with very little deliberation, you truly cast off the night robes and donned a pair of heavy hose, a pair of slippers or boots, while the morning crier proceeded to the other 'remarques.'

Once Held by Germans.

"I hopped, jumped and ran to the car, and after exercising all my will power and physical strength, I finally got the engine to start, soon proceeding to a series of regular explosions."

"About 5 o'clock, a convoy was formed and we proceeded to the loading station, thence to the park near the big guns. We arrived there about 11 o'clock, the beginning of the French noon hour, so we had two hours to ourselves before our car would be unloaded.

"This park or unloading station happened to be on the ground of an old mill. The buildings were all in ruins, the large steel mill wheel had been relieved of all its spokes, but from that mass of debris, it seemed to be taken the one-time thrif of that section. On the wall of the second-floor room was painted a picture of Hindenburg and over it was printed the name of the town on which was the real cause of the war."

"After visiting the old mill, we crossed the old stream, clambered over the old German trenches held by them last April, and wandered in a winding course through the valley coming to the walls inclosing beautiful grounds, in the center of which, situated on a slope, commanding a view of the valley, were the ruins of a once beautiful chateau, now in the hands of French troops.

Menaced by German Artillery.

"To the right of this castle was the huge gun pit of a large 15-cm. gun. To our great pleasure, the commanding officer took us into the gun pit, and the men were allowing the breach, he explained a few details of how they set the shells by air route to the Germans.

"Leaving here, we ran up the valley and as we advanced the shell holes became very numerous. Soon the slopes seemed nothing but holes and upturned sod and all along the way beautiful trees, stripped of their leaves and branches, dotted the hill.

"We were suddenly stopped by a young Lieutenant, who, in excellent English, demanded to know our business in that section. We told him that we were camion drivers and he asked to have us follow him. The men were surrounded by the Germans, who, probably for the first time, saw Americans at the front. The young officer showed us the batteries stationed around the different hills, waiting for the shades of night to fall, when they would peal forth and send shot and shell in return for the ones that were by this time falling near us.

"We were suddenly jerked off our feet and hurried into a dugout by the soldiers. Noticing our rising anger, the Lieutenant explained that a German aircraft had been sighted and was about to bomb its daily task of dropping bombs. Pretty soon a French machine went sailing skyward and the "Boche" went flying back to his own lines.

"Is Roosevelt Coming Over?"

"All day long and ever since then great air battles have been staged at that point. This region was also the scene of gas attacks and we received lot of criticism from the youthful officer for neglecting to bring along our gas helmets when traveling in that direction.

"Meanwhile, the 'poilus' were bombarding us with questions of the following nature: 'Are there many American soldiers in France?' 'When will the war be over?' 'Will Teddy Roosevelt lead an expedition?' 'Is Pershing a good fighter?'

HOW THE RETAIL COAL PROBLEM WILL BE SOLVED

State Commissioners Will Make a Survey Through County Aids.

WILL INDICATE PROFIT

Contracts Made Before President's Proclamation Will Stand for the Present.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—The fuel administration realizes the acute need of making immediate arrangements to apportion the coal supply and regulate the retail sale of coal. To this end the following plan has been adopted:

The Fuel Administrator is immediately to choose a representative of the fuel administration in each state and territory. He will also appoint in each state, in conjunction with the state representative, a committee of citizens who, with the representative, will assume direction of the regulation of the sale of coal in that state. No person will be appointed, either as a state representative, or on any of these committees, or any of the committees mentioned below, who is connected with the local coal industry.

Counties, Face Boards. Each state representative, as soon as appointed, will choose a committee of citizens to represent the fuel administration in each county of the state and in each city in the state having more than 2500 population.

The state representative and the state committee will be chosen directly by the fuel administration with the approval of the President. The county committees and the city committees will be chosen directly by the state representative.

The state committee will at once ascertain the amount of coal available for use during the coming winter and the amount of coal needed to meet any deficiency in the supply, based on last year's consumption.

Margins to Be Ascertained. It will be the duty of the various committees to ascertain and report to the Fuel Administration, the reasonable retail margin (viz., the cost of local distribution and a reasonable dealers' profit to be allowed).

This margin, when duly fixed by order, together with the cost at the mine, named by the President, the transportation charge and the jobbers' commission, when sold to a consumer, the Fuel Administrator will constitute the price to be charged by the fuel administration.

The jobbers' commission to be

ascertained by the fuel administration.

The nearest approach to purpose that appears is its suggestion of a study in heredity. The mother of the heroine was the young and childless wife of a pompous country squire when she met Maj. Winton. From their liaison, the heroine was born. It was just a plain, ordinary, illicit affair. There was no flight, no sacrifice of position or friends. The Major crept like a thief in the night into the sanctity of the Squire's home and committed adultery with his wife. Then he went away to war and the woman continued to live as the Squire's wife, and he was allowed to believe that the girl baby that followed was his own.

The translator, in her introduction, tells of the difficulties that have attended the effort to give these journals to the world as the call of a great love, but it's pretty hard to make a man "up a tree" see it in that light. Putting the baby over to the old man and the faithless, wife's continuing to live with him combine to make it quite impossible. But this is but of trivial importance, prepared for similar action by the daughter after an unhappy matrimonial experience and we are not surprised at all when she calmly and deliberately settles down to live in open adultery with a man she discovers she really and truly loves.

The difference between his mother and herself is that the mother's misconduct was secret, while hers is open and defiant of public opinion.

But this is not all of the "Beyond." A third adulterous affair is provided for the delectation or disgust, as the case may be, of the reader.

It is absolutely essential, however, that a sufficient amount of coal be put on the market at once at these prices to meet the needs of domestic consumers. The Fuel Administration believes that this supply of coal can be made available, and will be made available, by voluntary arrangement between the operators and those with whom they have contracts, and thus make it unnecessary for the Fuel Administration to exercise or recommend the powers, the exercise of which is provided in the Lever Act.

MUCH COAL UNDER CONTRACT.

A very large proportion of the coal supply available for the coming winter is under contract. These contracts, which are allowed to stand for the present, were made prior to the President's proclamation and very largely limit the amount which may be based on the President's order.

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30 BANANAS AS APPETIZER

After Fruit Course, Man Orders Double Halibut Steak.

BIRMINGHAM, Wash., Sept. 15.—John Frye, a woodman, had not heard of the Hoover food conservation plans. He ate 30 bananas after the meal, to his restaurant, where he ordered a double portion of halibut, a steak and all the extras. She measures him, but his boorish manners and egotism soon drive them apart.

MILLS GETTING MORE GRAIN. MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 15.—Improvement in the grain shortage situation which for a time threatened to force the closing of many local flour mills, is reported by leading grain and flour men.

"Leaving here, we ran up the valley and as we advanced the shell holes became very numerous. Soon the slopes seemed nothing but holes and upturned sod and all along the way beautiful trees, stripped of their leaves and branches, dotted the hill.

"We were suddenly stopped by a young Lieutenant, who, in excellent English, demanded to know our business in that section. We told him that we were camion drivers and he asked to have us follow him.

The men were surrounded by the Germans, who, probably for the first time, saw Americans at the front. The young officer showed us the batteries stationed around the different hills, waiting for the shades of night to fall, when they would peal forth and send shot and shell in return for the ones that were by this time falling near us.

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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

NEW BOOKS FOR THE WEEK AT THE PUBLIC LIBRARY

BRAZIL TODAY AND TOMORROW. By L. E. Elliott. The author is one of the editors of the Pan-American magazine.

WITH THE NATIONAL GUARD ON THE BORDER. By Capt. I. G. McCann. The author was in Texas for several months as chaplain of the First Illinois. He is a wise observer and his book is interesting.

LEGAL POINTS FOR AUTOMOBILE OWNERS. By L. Childs. Brief and very conveniently arranged. A useful little manual.

GREATER ITALY. By Wm. K. Wallace. A short history of the last 60 years. An excellent book for one who wishes to read up on this interesting subject.

TREATISE ON FOOD CONSERVATION. By Mrs. S. P. Snyder. Practical instructions and recipes for canning and preserving fruits, meats and vegetables. A list of economical menus is included.

WAR ADDRESSES, 1915-1917. By H. C. Lodge. Timely, eloquent and sane. They will help many people to a clearer view of the perplexing problems of the day.

GERMANY THE NEXT REPUBLIC? By C. W. Ackerman. The author, a well-known correspondent, believes that the German people are awakening to the need of political reforms.

JUDGMENT OF THE ORIENT. By KUNG YUN Ku-shub. A remarkable essay, brief, temperate, and discerning.

SHAKESPEARE THE PLAYER. By Alexander Cargill. An attempt to bring out the shadowy outlines of the great dramatist, and describe him as a flesh and blood man.

GALSWORTHY'S "BEYOND." JON GALSWORTHY'S position

in the world of letters fortunately does not depend upon "Beyond," his newest novel; it rests securely upon more substantial achievements. Indeed, so consistently has he done better things that his admirers probably will be surprised at his giving such a start to it.

It is a pity that a man who yields

so much to his desire for fame

should have given up his pen.

THE JOURNAL OF LEO TOLSTOI.

T. H. might mind of Tolstoi is revealed at work in the first volume of his diary now written to the English-speaking world for the first time. The translator is Rose Strunsky and this particular section of the diary covers the period from 1895 to 1899, during a large part of which he was at work on his novel, "The Resurrection." The entries are more or less sporadic, months sometimes elapsing between the notes set down by the great philosopher. Each entry is preceded by its date and the location at which it was made. Most of them, however, were set down at his estate, Yasnaya Polyan. They are philosophic rather than revelatory of his manner of living, though there is much in them about visitors and his relations with correspondents and disciples.

The evolutionary processes of the philosopher's brain are apparent throughout the entries. A thought begins to germinate and Tolstoi sets it down as it first comes. Gradually it evolves into a powerful conviction consistently and securely built by rationalization, the convolutions of which lay bare before the reader. This process is repeated many times. The journal appears to have been kept chiefly as a storehouse of thought rather than a record of events, and the great philosopher must have drawn upon its reserve of ideas constantly.

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LETTERS TO MEANS FROM AGENTS OF GERMANY FOUND

Apartment Searched for Hidden Documents Said to Tell Complete Story of Operations.

DATA ON WAR FACTORIES

Documents Discovered in Home of Mrs. King's Adviser Deal With Munition Contracts.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—Detectives from the office of District Attorney Swann and agents from the Department of Justice today are sounding walls, floors and furniture in the apartment of Gaston Means at 1155 Park avenue, seeking a compartment in which the District Attorney has been informed are hidden a number of documents telling the complete story of Means' work for the German Government. The search began yesterday after a file of papers, including letters and documents signed by high German officials who represented the Kaiser in this country, a long-barreled revolver and 359 cartridges had been found.

A second search revealed a file of papers overlooked in the first search of the apartment. These papers, Assistant District Attorney Dooling told a reporter last night, dealt almost exclusively with international affairs.

"They include," he said, "certain documents signed by high German officials who used to be accredited representatives of the imperial Government in this country. The papers will prove of considerable value to the Federal authorities."

Deals With Wire Tapping.

"We would not tap papers for me to reveal their contents. However, I may say some of them deal with wire-tapping in the interest of one of the belligerents; others deal with war contracts, and others especially concern factories at which large quantities of war materials were being manufactured."

"Is there anything to show whether Gaston Means had given up his reported work for the German Government before the United States became a party to the war?" asked the reporter.

"It looks as if he had not abandoned his interest in German work at that time," replied the Assistant District Attorney.

A dictograph was found in a closet. Henry Dietrich, who also spells his name Deutsch, had told Dooling, "I am told," said that Gaston Means sent him to get this dictograph. It was brought to the apartment late in 1915.

"We have evidence to show," said Dooling, "that this instrument was installed in the apartment of Mrs. King."

On Monday a new inquest will be begun into the death of Mrs. King outside Concord, N. C., Aug. 29. Gaston Means was nearest her when the shot was fired.

District Attorney Swann is continuing sending to the Concord authorities a photographic letter written in Concord on Aug. 25, four days before the tragedy. It was written, Swann said, "by a person concerning whom we have much documentary evidence in the papers seized from the Means apartment." These are extracts from this letter:

"An arm will be guarded and protected. Must impress upon you not hang yourself and do not commit suicide. We are not going to get in trouble. I know more about this than I can tell you. Only follow and stick to my advice. Naturally there are enemies, but nothing can affect or harm us."

Writer's Identity Concealed.

The writer wrote an emphatic "Destroy" on the letter sheet. Dooling positively declined to give any indication of the identity of the author. He would not even say whether it had been written by a woman or by a man.

Here are extracts from another letter, written, District Attorney Swann said, "by some person in Concord, after the death of Mrs. King."

"The day before we were all out target shooting." She fell, twisted a weak ankle as she took up that "no cry or suffering." The people we were fighting made the newspaper stuff and it's not correct."

"Give no information." The way looks long and dark. Save clippings. "Whatever you hear, stop it." "No cause to worry. There is no blame on anyone."

Here are extracts from a letter written in Asheville, N. C., by Mrs. Robinson to her daughter, Mrs. King, the day before the letter's death:

"My darling: Why don't you write to mother direct and let me know where you are and who is with you? You surely must have some maid or woman companion. I do miss you, my darling. She has not wired me since I wired her Bud (Gaston Means) to look her up and see if she is all right."

"Let me know your hotel, so I can be in touch with you. You can send a register letter. Won't you please do so? Don't let any business keep you from your mother. Ask Bud why he does not answer my wire. Are you coming back soon? Destroy this and answer for yourself when you are alone. Remember, dear, none so dear as your own mother. Am willing to help you. Nothing like one's own blood. Write, if only in line. I cannot endure the suspense. Much love from your loving mother. Love to Bud."

At the time this letter was written Mrs. Robinson had no idea Mrs. King was in Concord, only a short distance from Asheville. Other letters from Mrs. Robinson tend to show that for long periods she was in

Group of Italian Aviators Who Have Arrived in America to Help Train Airmen for War Service



ITALIAN MILITARY AVIATION INSTRUCTORS.

DETAILS of Italian as well as French and British flyers who have had experience in fighting the Germans in the air in the last three years have been sent to this country to give all the assistance possible to the American instructors in the preparation of the great aviation army which is expected to win the war.

Constructors also have been detailed to acquaint the American builders with the latest devices adopted abroad in the tremendous development of aircraft brought about by the war.

The foreign instructors are being sent to the different aviation camps under construction as they reach a state of completion to permit the teaching of aviation recruits to begin.

ALLEGED PLOT TO BLOW UP HOME OF CANADIAN PREMIER

Confessions Said to Have Been Made
in Connection with Explosion
at Publisher's Residence.

MONTRÉAL, Sept. 15.—Two alleged confessions by Joseph Tremblay, admitting not only a plot to dynamite the summer home of Lord Athelstan, the Montreal publisher, but also to blow up the home of Sir Robert Borden and other prominent Canadians, were admitted to the records by Judge Saint Cyr at a preliminary hearing here yesterday. Tremblay refused to answer questions and was sent back to jail charged with attempted murder and destruction of property in connection with the recent explosion at Lord Athelstan's home at Cartierville.

According to the confessions,

Tremblay was one of those present at the scene of the explosion, it was said the plot was hatched. It was the signature, "James C. King," and what purports to be the signatures of Mary C. Melvin, now with the Means family in Concord; Addison S. Melvin, her husband, who died in 1911, and Byron L. Smith, Chicago bank president who died in 1914.

James C. King, the Star, La Patrie and La Presse, the plans were made, it is asserted, under oaths of secrecy, with loaded revolvers in sight. It was agreed that if anyone "squealed" his family would disappear."

Plans also were discussed, according to the confessions, to dynamite the offices of the Gazette, the Star, La Patrie and La Presse. The plans were made, it is asserted, under oaths of secrecy, with loaded revolvers in sight. It was agreed that if anyone "squealed" his family would disappear."

GIRLS WITH FLAGS ON
STOCKING BEAT A RETREAT

Salutes From Soldiers and Civilians Was Entirely Too Much Attention.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 15.—An exciting incident recently was occasioned by the appearance at Camp Nicholls of two girls with American flags sewed on the sides of their stockings. The girls apparently had intended to create a sensation, but they made too great a hit.

Their skirts were of the latest style in shorts and the flags extended from the sides, each stocking from just below the knee almost to the ankles. When they passed one soldier he came to a rigid salute and stood motionless until they passed. Other soldiers quickly came to a salute. Civilians in the crowd were quick to see the joke and joined the soldiers in saluting. Women gave squeals of astonishment and laughter.

The girls with the stocking flags

witnessed this attention for about 200 yards, when their nerve failed them. They turned and at full speed went back the way they had come. When last seen they were in wild flight across the parade ground with a crowd of small boys in pursuit.

500 CARLOADS OF WHISKY
AND WINE DUMPED INTO BAY

Beverages Were Shipments to Sonora, Mexico, Since Abolition of Liquor Traffic and Stocks Seized.

Mrs. Gaston Means Heard of Mrs. King's Death the Night of Shooting.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Sept. 15.—Facts learned here today indicate Mrs. Gaston B. Means may have written the mysterious telegram sent to a friend of the King family in New York the night Mrs. King was shot near Concord.

When District Attorney Swann's statement in regard to the telegram was received here today, the following facts were brought out:

Mrs. Means was staying at the hotel where Mrs. Anne L. Robinson was staying. Two hours after the Concord tragedy, Mrs. Means received a message telling of Mrs. King's death; but, so far as known, she told nobody of what she had learned until the next day.

On the morning of Aug. 30, Gaston Means called Dr. Thompson Frazer by long distance telephone and asked him to tell Mrs. Robinson, his patient, of the death of her daughter. When the doctor reached the hotel and told his mission, Mrs. Means said: "I knew it last night."

Mexican Railway Recovers Reality.

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 15.—President Carranza today ordered that all real estate belonging to the National Railway of Mexico not actually in use by the Government which is operating the line be given back to the company.

FURTHER ADVANCES SCORED IN LOCAL POTATO MARKET

Receipts Light — Sweet Potatoes Lower Under Liberal Offerings.

The local potato market continued to show strength and advancing tendencies today, and prices were 5¢ to 10¢ per bushel higher. The strength of the market, however, was ruled lower under liberal offerings, while tomatoes held steady, and many other vegetables, lettuce, continue in abundant supply and cheap. Turnips were in light supply and prices were ruled steady. Today's prices are as follows:

POTATOES—Home-grown, bulk early Ohio and cobs, fresh, 10¢ per bushel; early Ohio, \$1.45 to \$1.50 per bushel, delivered; sacked, \$1.45 to \$1.50 per bushel.

ONIONS—Iowa sacked fancy red globes, \$2.50 to \$2.60 per 100 pounds delivered; Missouri sacked, \$2.50 to \$2.60 per 100 pounds; white, \$1.75 to \$2.25 per small to medium; white, \$1.75 to \$2.25 per medium to large.

WHITE PICKLING ONIONS—Chicago sacked, \$1.00 to \$1.10 per bushel.

ARTICHOKES—California drums, \$5 to \$6 per bushel.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS—California, 12¢ per bushel.

BEETS—Home-grown, 15¢ to 20¢ per bushel.

BUTTER BEANS—Home-grown, 12¢ per bushel.

CABBAGE—Home-grown from wagons, 75¢ to \$1.25 to \$2 per ton delivered.

CARROTS—Home-grown, 15¢ to 20¢ per bushel.

CELERY—Fancy Michigan (red creases), 40¢ per bushel for v. s. and 20¢ to 25¢ per bushel for v. g. (green bunches), 65¢ to 70¢; highball crates, 80¢ to 85¢.

CUCUMBERS—Home-grown, green, 25¢ to 50¢ per bushel; home-grown, 25¢ to 50¢ per bushel; green, 25¢ to 50¢; yellow mustard cucumbers, 25¢ to 30¢.

EGG PLANT—Home-grown, 25¢ to 50¢ per bushel; home-grown, 25¢ to 50¢ per bushel.

GREEN BEANS—Home-grown, 15¢ to 20¢ per bushel.

GARLIC—Louisiana, 25¢ per bushel; garlic, 25¢ to 30¢ per bushel.

GUMBO—Home-grown, dwarf, 25¢ per bushel.

GREEN CORN—Home-grown, 5¢ to 10¢ per dozen.

LEAF BEANS—At \$2 per 12-quart tray: 1.50¢ to 1.75¢ per bushel.

RADISHES—Home-grown, white, 15¢ to 20¢ per bushel.

RUTABAGAS—Bulky, \$1.15 per 100 pounds.

STRING BEANS—Home-grown, round green, 40¢ to 50¢, and corn beans, 25¢ to 30¢.

MUSTARD GREENS—Home-grown, 10¢ to 15¢ per bushel.

SQUASH—Home-grown, 15¢ to 20¢ per bushel.

SAUERKRAUT—New city make, in jobbing way, 25¢ to 30¢ per 40-lb. barrel; orders charged higher.

SPINACH—Home-grown, 15¢ to 25¢ per bushel.

SWEET POTATOES—Tennessee full bushel, 15¢ to 20¢ per bushel; Alabama short shambles yellow and white, 25¢ to 30¢; home-grown, 25¢ to 30¢ per bushel.

TOMATOS—Home-grown, 25¢ to 30¢ per bushel.

WATER PIPE LINE and Six Residences Washed Away—Hastily Built Dam Saves Business District.

SEWARD, Alaska, Sept. 12.—Seven inches of rain in 12 hours between Sunday noon and midnight, after a three-day rainstorm, caused a flood in Lowell Creek, running through Seward, which did damage estimated at more than \$100,000. The water-power pipe line was washed out and the power plant in the city flooded. A temporary water supply was provided Tuesday. The Christian Church and six residences were washed away.

The business district of Seward was saved through the hasty construction of log dams. All available automobiles in town were lined up along the banks of the stream Sunday night so their headlights would aid the workers.

The Government railroad was not seriously damaged, although there were many slides and washouts. Several farms were flooded.

Plans also were discussed, according to the confessions, to dynamite the offices of the Gazette, the Star, La Patrie and La Presse. The plans were made, it is asserted, under oaths of secrecy, with loaded revolvers in sight. It was agreed that if anyone "squealed" his family would disappear."

STRIKE THREATENED BY 2500
AT WORK ON WOODEN FLEET

Help Available to Continue Building at Portland, Ore., if Men Walk.

PORTLAND, Ore., Sept. 15.—With organized employees of wooden shipbuilding yards in Portland pledged to strike at 10 o'clock this morning, as the result of a mass meeting last night, involving more than 2500 men at 11 shipyards, employers were going ahead with the idea of operating regardless of the strike, confident that they have enough labor available to continue work, with but little delay. On the ways are 100 wooden vessels, and employers said today they were sure the Government would see to it that no steps were taken to prevent carrying out the projects with nonunion help.

Plant managers announced that the Government contracts would be completed.

STATEMENTS OF BANKS Called For.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—The Comptroller of the Currency today reopened a call for the statements of the condition of all national banks of the United States at the close of business Tuesday, Sept. 11.

500 CARLOADS OF WHISKY
AND WINE DUMPED INTO BAY

Beverages Were Shipments to Sonora, Mexico, Since Abolition of Liquor Traffic and Stocks Seized.

Mrs. Gaston Means Heard of Mrs. King's Death the Night of Shooting.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Sept. 15.—Facts learned here today indicate Mrs. Gaston B. Means may have written the mysterious telegram sent to a friend of the King family in New York the night Mrs. King was shot near Concord.

When District Attorney Swann's statement in regard to the telegram was received here today, the following facts were brought out:

Mrs. Means was staying at the hotel where Mrs. Anne L. Robinson was staying. Two hours after the Concord tragedy, Mrs. Means received a message telling of Mrs. King's death; but, so far as known, she told nobody of what she had learned until the next day.

The girl with the stocking flags

witnessed this attention for about 200 yards, when their nerve failed them. They turned and at full speed went back the way they had come. When last seen they were in wild flight across the parade ground with a crowd of small boys in pursuit.

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DEFENSE COUNCILS ARE NOW AT WORK IN EVERY STATE

in 43 of the 48 States, Organization by Counties Also Has Been Completed.

EFFECTIVE CO-OPERATION

Some Bodies Have Lawmaking Power, Others Can Only Offer Suggestions.

Special to the Post-Dispatch
WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—The Council for National Defense announces that the organization of state councils is completed and that of organizing by counties and cities under the direction of state bodies is practically so. The announcement says:

Nation-wide local organization for war purposes is now approaching completion, according to a report just made to the several state councils by the section on co-operation with states of the National Council of Defense. In every state in the Union there is by this time an official state Council of Defense, and in 43 of the 48 states a chain of county or local councils has been developed. Two more states have planned to begin such local organization at once.

Every week the section on co-operation with states hears of new districts organized and new activities undertaken by the local organizations.

The reports which come to Washington from the state councils show the value of the decentralization thus obtained. The most useful sort of work is that done locally by individuals who come into personal touch with all the elements in their community and who know their field like a book.

Local Bodies Doing Good Work.
Not only are the county and town councils of defense useful in doing work for which there is a unique demand in their own locality, but they are especially valuable in carrying through projects initiated either in Washington or in the state councils.

The great machine is now working smoothly. Suppose Washington wishes local co-operation throughout the country in some particular task. Through the section on co-operation with states it calls for the help of the state councils; the state councils pass on the work to the county or local councils and these in turn in some way direct the work of subordinate councils and committees.

With a minimum of duplication the work is carried on locally under Federal direction. And the machine works the other way, too. Any suggestion from a local organization may be transmitted to Washington and made the basis of work in as much of the country as is prepared for it.

There are many interesting variations in local organization. While the county is the usual unit of state subdivision, in many of the smaller Eastern States the township or municipality has been taken as the unit, while several states have town councils working under the county councils.

Methods of Choosing Members.

There are three distinct methods of choosing members of local councils. In a majority of the States the members were appointed directly by the Governor or the State council, but in a few States certain county officials were ex officio constituted the county council, and in many cases the State council arranged a meeting of prominent citizens, at which the county elected its council members.

The relation between State and local organization varies from Wisconsin, where the work of the State council is law and all the activities of the county councils are supervised, with greatest care, to Massachusetts, where the municipal councils are held entirely competent to manage their affairs and receive nothing more binding than suggestions from the statehouse.

It may generally be said that local organizations are given wide discretion by the State bodies.

Most Are Self Supporting.

In a majority of the cases the local councils are self supporting, the funds being supplied by voluntary contributions and in a few cases by appropriations from the local authorities. The general verdict seems to be that the financial problem is easier for local than State organizations.

Detailed information as to the work that the different states are doing is being collected and filed by the section on co-operation with states, and is at the disposal of the public. The section undertakes to act as a clearing house for the state councils, transmitting suggestions and advice from one to the other and furthering the rapid growth of the whole vast system of war activities.

CONGRESSMAN TO FIGHT FOR PAY

La Guardia of New York, in Arms, to Take It Up After War.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—A Congressman who joins the army immediately vacates his seat and is not entitled to further congressional pay. Sergeant-at-Arms Gordon, on the advice of attorneys, has so decided in the case of Representative La Guardia of New York, who joined the signal corps late in August and now has claimed his pay for that month.

"If the Germans don't get me, I'll get that pay," La Guardia declares. "I'll take the case up at the close of the war."

MAN WHO ENTERED HOSPITAL TO AVOID RELATIVES DIES

Said He Lived in California, but Wouldn't Give Name of Town—Always Had Money.

Charles Miller, 75 years old, who entered St. Vincent's Hospital, Belleville, several months ago, in search of his relatives, died there yesterday morning, shortly after arising. He had been suffering from heart trouble and died while walking in a corridor.

He had been living in California and that he had relatives there, but declined to tell the name of the city or the names of his people. He was always well supplied with money.

His body has been taken to an undertaking parlor in Belleville, and his relatives while in search are made for his relatives. If they are not found within a few days, the body probably will be buried in Walnut Hill Cemetery.

ILLINOIS GUARD GO TO TEXAS

The Illinois national guardmen companies from Canton and Danville, departed Friday afternoon for East St. Louis with their final destination at Houston, Tex. Their departure has been delayed for several days.

The two companies, have been guarding the Western Cartridge Co. at East Alton since March.

Notice to Want Advertisers

Closing Time of the Various Editions of the Post-Dispatch, on and After September 10, 1917:

HOME EDITIONS, DAILY—Advertisements received before 11 o'clock a.m. will be printed in the Home Edition.

LATER EDITIONS, DAILY—Advertisements received after 11 o'clock and as late as 1:15 will be printed in the later editions, except Saturday.

SUNDAY EDITIONS—Advertisements received before 9:45 p.m. Saturday will be printed in all the city Sunday Editions.

TO INSURE the best service in the handling of your "want" file the advertisement early in the day.

POST-DISPATCH WANT AD DEPARTMENT.

CHURCH NOTICES

DEATHS

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

Subject of lesson sermon, "Substance," Golden Rule, page 37, 18th Street, King's highway and Westminster place, 10:45 a.m. and 8 p.m. Reading room, 4929 Delmar boulevard, St. Louis, Sunday afternoon, 2 to 5 p.m. Second Church, 4244 Washington boulevard, 11 a.m.

Fourth Church, 3524 Russell avenue, 10:45 a.m. Fourth Church, 5590 Page boulevard, 11 a.m. and 8 p.m. on second floor, Princ Building, Grand and Olive, 11 a.m. and 8 p.m. Reading room, 4929 Delmar boulevard, St. Louis, Sunday afternoon, 2 to 5 p.m. Sundays and all holidays, 2 to 5 p.m.

Sixth Church, Garrison and Natural Bridge avenue, 10:45 a.m. and 8 p.m. Sunday evening, testimony meeting at all the churches at 8 o'clock.

Fourth Church, 3524 Russell avenue, from the Kron chapel, 2707 North Grand avenue to Old Zion Cemetery, Motor.

ST. PETER'S, EPISCOPAL CHURCH. Lindell boulevard and Spring avenue, Rev. Z. B. Phillips, D. S. rector, has been commencing his morning prayer and sermon by the rector, 11 a.m. The public is cordially invited.

DEATHS

CASEY

Entered into rest on Friday, Sept. 14, 1917, at 1 o'clock a.m. Honora Casey (nee Dwyer) and Mrs. Ellen Hogan and Mrs. Johanna.

FRANKE—Entered into rest on Friday, Sept. 14, 1917, at 12:15 a.m. in Anna Lohmeyer (nee Elbeck), aged 86 years, beloved mother of Frank, Charles, and John Lohmeyer, and wife of John Lohmeyer (nee Lohmeyer), Fred, Louis, Edward, William Lohmeyer and Mrs. Lohmeyer (nee Lohmeyer), our dear mother-in-law, and grandmother, aged 88 years.

Funeral will take place on Monday, Sept. 18, 1917, at 2:30 p.m. from the Kron chapel, 2707 North Grand avenue to Old Zion Cemetery, Motor.

ST. PETER'S—Entered into rest on Saturday, Sept. 15, 1917, at 12:45 a.m. Anna Lohmeyer (nee Elbeck), aged 86 years, beloved mother of Frank, Charles, and John Lohmeyer, and wife of John Lohmeyer (nee Lohmeyer), Fred, Louis, Edward, William Lohmeyer and Mrs. Lohmeyer (nee Lohmeyer), our dear mother-in-law, and grandmother, aged 88 years.

Funeral will take place on Monday, Sept. 18, 1917, at 2:30 p.m. from the Kron chapel, 2707 North Grand avenue to Old Zion Cemetery, Motor.

ST. CLIFTON—On Friday, Sept. 14, 1917, at 9 p.m. Alice W. Mills Clifton, widow of Theodore W. Mills, beloved wife of Theodore J. McCloud, sister of George Hoffman, Mrs. Louis, Edward, and Charles Mills, and wife of Alfred Miller and Phillip Knepp, aged 42 years 1 month 2 days.

Funeral will take place from the family residence, 1901 Belgrave avenue, 11 a.m. Saturday, Sept. 15, 1917, at 2:30 p.m. from the St. Francis Xavier's Church, thence to Calvary Cemetery.

ST. CLIFTON—On Friday, Sept. 14, 1917, at 8:30 p.m. Alice W. Mills Clifton, widow of Theodore W. Mills, beloved wife of Theodore J. McCloud, sister of George Hoffman, Mrs. Louis, Edward, and Charles Mills, and wife of Alfred Miller and Phillip Knepp, aged 42 years 1 month 2 days.

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Because They Are in a Lower Berth, It Doesn't Follow the Browns Are "Laying Down"

WOLFF IS 1 UP ON ROGER LORD AFTER 18 HOLES

Forest Park Star Completes Course in 75, Three Strokes Under Bogey.

RIVAL ALSO IN FORM

Algonquin Golfer Is 2 Up Going to No. 11, but Loses the Next Five Holes.

Playing the first 18 holes in 75, three under bogey, Clarence L. Wolff of the Forest Park Golf Club, went into the afternoon round of the city championship tournament over the new public links in Forest Park, 1 up on his opponent, Roger E. Lord of the Algonquin Golf Club.

The golf exhibite by the two finalists was the best of the season here. Lord completed the round in a bogey 73.

When the turn was reached, Lord was up in on his rival, having completed the first nine in 35 strokes against 36 by Wolff. The first nine holes were halved, while Wolff went 1 up by taking No. 4. Lord won No. 5 and the pair were again even, while Lord gained his advantage on No. 6, winning the hole, 3-4. The next three were halved.

The Forest Park representative increased his lead to 1 up by taking No. 10. After this, however, Wolff put on a spurt and won five straight holes, which put him 3 up going to 16. The pair halved the next six, each putting him 1 down. In winning the last hole, Lord sunk a 25-foot putt around a stymie.

A good crowd was on hand to witness the match.

Lord—
Out 4 4 3 4 5 4 5 3 5 27
In 4 5 3 4 3 4 6 5 4 35—75
Lord—
Out 4 4 3 5 4 3 5 3 5 36
In 3 6 4 6 5 5 6 4 3 42—78

First Round at Algonquin.

Qualifying round of the annual championship tournament of the Algonquin Golf Club will be played today. The medal play round had been set for last Saturday, but was postponed because of inclement weather conditions. Roger Lord is the present club champion.

Normandie Meets Progress.

Fourth round play in the autumn tournament at the Normandie Club for the title of Fall Jr. watches will be played this afternoon. One of the trophies will go to the winner of play in each of the two classes. Semi-finals will be played next mid-week and the finals a week from today.

Novel play known as the Buddy tournament will also attract Normandie players today. Each player having a handicap over 15 selects a player with a handicap under 15, the pairing and playing one as in a two-ball foursome. The pair turning in low score will be rewarded.

Evans Due Today.

Charles C. Evans, national amateur and sun champion and Ned Sawyer, another distinguished Chicago golfer, will arrive today for their foursome at the opening of the Sunset Hill Golf Club tomorrow afternoon. They will be joined by two players from these Carolinas, president of the Sunset Hills Club, and a former State champion, and Edward A. Limerick, erstwhile city title-holder.

Fall Tournament at Midland.

The fall handicap championship tournament will be started with qualifying round at the Midland Valley Country Club today, with the qualifying round. The 16 low net scores will go to the championship class, while three more classes will be formed, each with the same number of match players. The tournament is so arranged as to play the final round Oct. 14. Prizes will be awarded to the winner and runner-up of each class.

Governor's Cup Rounds.

The first round play of the fall handicap tournament for the Governor's cup will be in progress at the Westwood Country Club today and tomorrow. Qualifying round was played last Saturday.

MURPHY TO BOX REGAN

AT FUTURE CITY SHOW

Kid Regan, real name Charley Kraus, is ambitious. He wants to know at once whether he has the makings of a real scrapper in his system. Hence he has sought and been granted a match with Jimmy Murphy to take place at the Future City's fall opening, next weekend.

Murphy is a bantam of regulation. Regan figures that a good showing against the South Broadway boy will convince his friends that he is "there." Regan made a favorable impression in boxes here. He is employed by the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad.

Other bouts scheduled next Tuesday are: Happy Howard vs. Young Welsh, Orb Jolly vs. Pete Macklin and Young Monty vs. Jack White—a new one.

HOOSIERS REGAIN LEAD.

CHICAGO, Sept. 15.—Indiana has the lead in the American Association being half a game ahead of St. Paul as a result of a 6 to 3 victory yesterday over Kansas City. St. Paul was beaten 1 to 9 by Toledo, Louisville, third in the race, defeated Milwaukee 2 to 6.

The standing of the leaders follows:

Indianapolis 85 62
St. Paul 85 63
Louisville 84 61

Help needed at home can be called through a Post-Dispatch Want Ad.

What Would You Pay for Tris Speaker?

After Ten Years He's Hitting Over .350

Capitalizing His Salary, His Value Is \$250,000



Baseball Men Think Cleveland Drove a Fine Bargain in Getting His Release From Boston for \$55,000.

"What is the cash value of Tris Speaker?" a baseball man was asked, after the great Cleveland player had finished celebrating his tenth anniversary in the big league by making three hits out of five times and figuring in the score of all six runs made by the Indians against the Browns here yesterday.

"Ask an easy one," was the reply. "There's hardly any true way to tell or guess."

"Speaker is said to have been transferred to Cleveland for \$55,000 or its equivalent. That's the highest price in history. His future expectation of major league life is about five more years. In my opinion he is still worth as much as the Indians gave Boston for him, and more."

"Speaker, this year, is batting several points better than his major league average for 10 years, .343. That indicates he is holding his own. As with Ty Cobb and Walter Johnson, there is probably no money that could tempt the club's owners to sell him."

Speaker Paid \$47 Per Hit.

Speaker's record shows that, in 10 years, he has made 1705 safe hits, or an average of 170 per season. In his 10 years' service Speaker has probably received an average salary of about \$8000—his best year was \$18,000.

Only 10 Football

Warriors Sure to Return to Pikers

Dick Rutherford, New Coach, Has Dearth of Material for 1917 Eleven.

The question of rounding out a football eleven from a squad of 10 men is the one with which Dick Rutherford, new coach at Washington, of the "spread" outlined briefly his prospects for the coming season.

Of 16 letter men on the squad last year, four are certain to return to the Likeway institution this fall. They are Grossman, Capt. Kling, Nelson and Benway. Three, Kurus, Shanley and Foolsch, are in the navy and will return. Callaway has enlisted in the navy, Busick, captain last year, in the Medical Corps, Caffey is a Lieutenant in the army and Dawson is in France. Reichard will not return.

Six Freshmen Return.

An even half dozen of the freshman squad last year are sure of reporting to the coach this fall. They are Vos, Berger, Knabe, Stewart, Meyers and Kremer. Haasladen and Backer are in the doubtful class, while Conzelman and Callum have enlisted in the navy. Webster and Johnson will not return.

Rutherford stated that an impromptu practice session will be staged this afternoon, but the official call will not be issued until Sept. 20, when he is not prepared to say where the eleventh man for the team would be obtained.

In discussing his prospects Rutherford assumed a reticent air, claiming he preferred to hold back until he had a chance to look over material. He did add, however, that he considered Washington the best equipped school in the valley conference aside from Ames.

The Football Date.

The schedule follows:

Oct. 13—Lombard at St. Louis.

Oct. 20—Kansas Aggies at Manhattan.

Oct. 27—Rose City at St. Louis.

Nov. 3—Rolla School of Mines at St. Louis.

Nov. 10—Missouri U. at St. Louis.

Nov. 25—St. Louis U., site undefined.

BLACK TO LEAD HASKELL.

LAWRENCE, Kan., Sept. 15.—Hermon Black, fullback, will pilot the 1917 football team of Haskell Institute, in succession to Luther Clemens, who has entered military service, according to an announcement today. The schedule of games as announced by Manager A. M. Venn follows:

Sept. 20—Ottawa University at Lawrence.

Oct. 4—Midland at Lawrence.

Oct. 11—Lawrence at Kansas.

Oct. 25—Bethany at Emporia.

Nov. 3—Rice Institute at Houston, Tex.

Nov. 10—Warrensburg Normal at Lawrence.

Nov. 24—Kansas Wesleyan at Lawrence.

Nov. 29—Mississippi Agricultural College at Memphis, Tenn.

AID STILL LIEUTENANT

AT CENTURY BOAT CLUB

Clarence Ald, for the past three years a member of the Century Boat Club crew, who this year became acting captain, who roared in the four and eight at the Southwestern Regatta, told the Post-Dispatch yesterday that the report that he had resigned, or had been forced to resign from his connection with the rowing crew was erroneous.

"After the Southwestern I withdrew from the crew, to avoid friction," said Ald, "but I was not forced out. In fact, I am still first lieutenant of the aquatic squad.

At present, I am merely acting captain, in the absence of Mr. Gesterlicher, who enlisted in the naval branch of the service. When I resigned the club's new captain, Ernest J. Haas, was chosen. I have been rowing seven years and came out again this season on the representation that Haas is

dependent on the ground of having dependents."

Dodger Player Exempted.

DETROIT, Sept. 15.—Hans Lippert, the Dodger outfielder in the absence of Mr. Gesterlicher, who enlisted in the naval branch of the service. When I resigned the club's new captain, Ernest J. Haas, was chosen. I have been rowing seven years and came out again this season on the representation that Haas is

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Editorial Page

News Photographs

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1917.

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

DAILY MAGAZINE

Popular Comics

Women's Features

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1917.



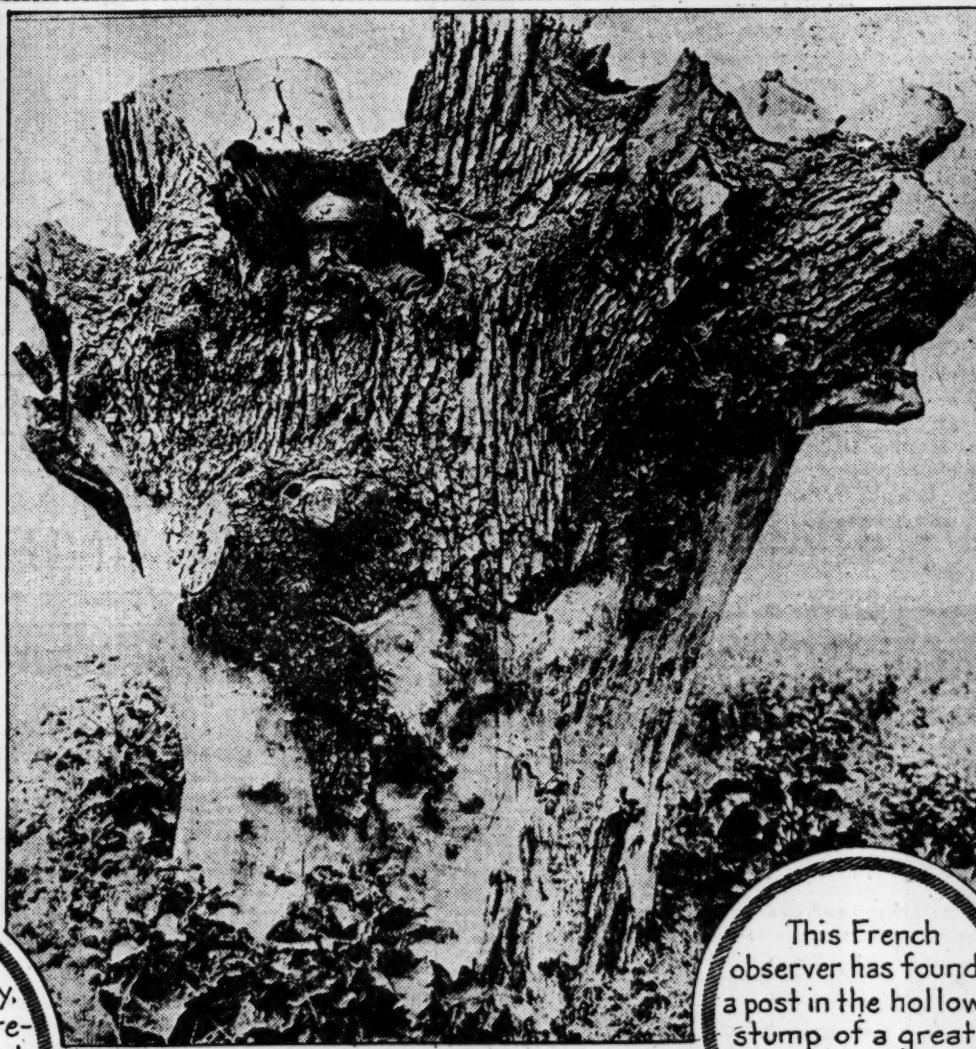
American troops, close to the front in France, being reviewed by a General of the French army.

© UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD



A new picture of Alexander Kerensky, Russia's energetic Premier, who has just put down Gen. Korniloff's revolt. The Minister is addressing soldiers at Odessa.

© UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD



This French observer has found a post in the hollow stump of a great tree.



First photograph from Germany to reach here since United States entered war. It shows British prisoners on their way to detention camp.

© KADEL & HERBERT



Hospital scene among wounded members of "Battalion of Death," Russia's valiant band of women fighters.



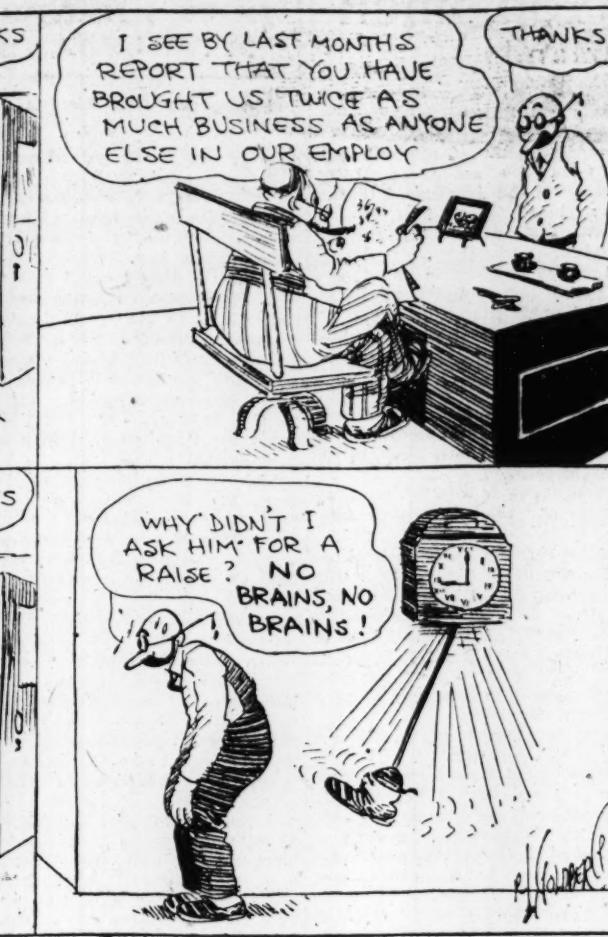
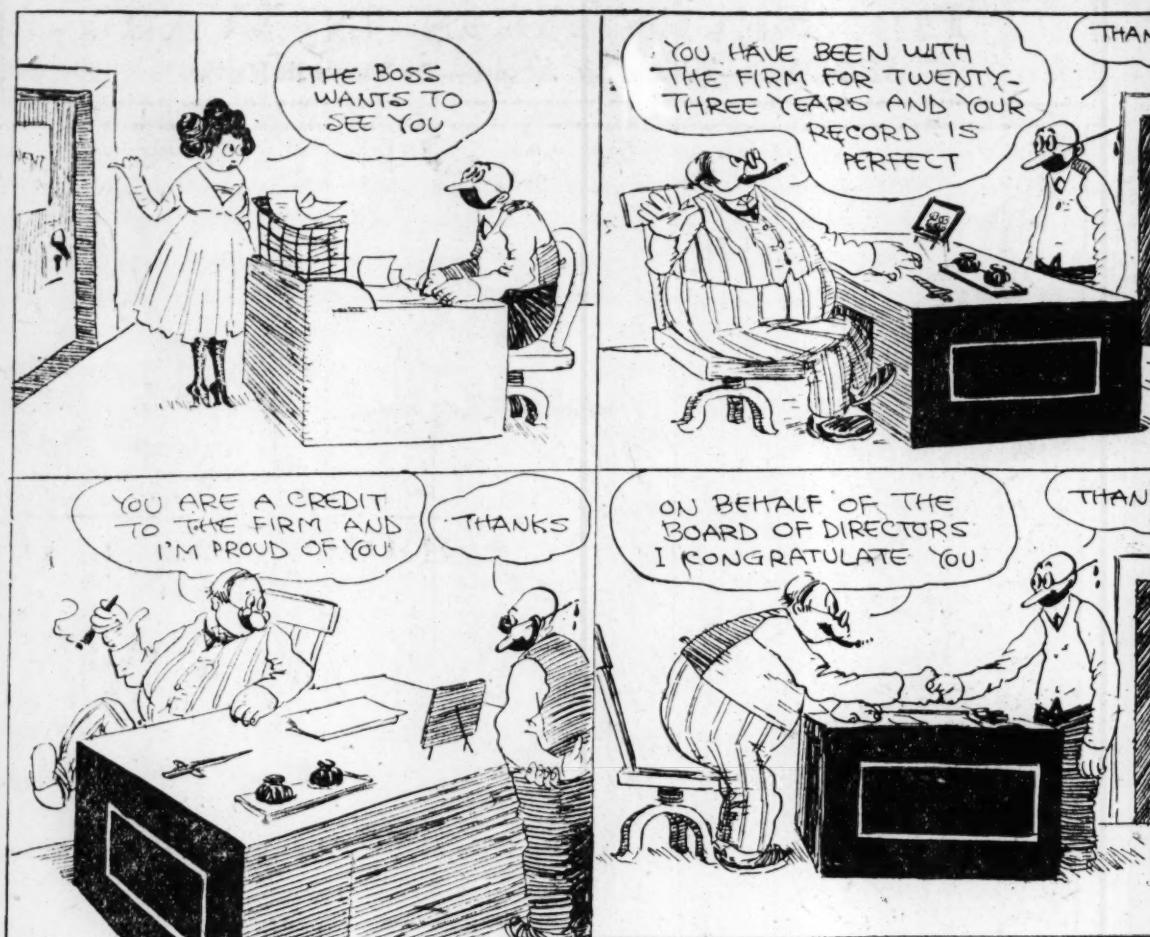
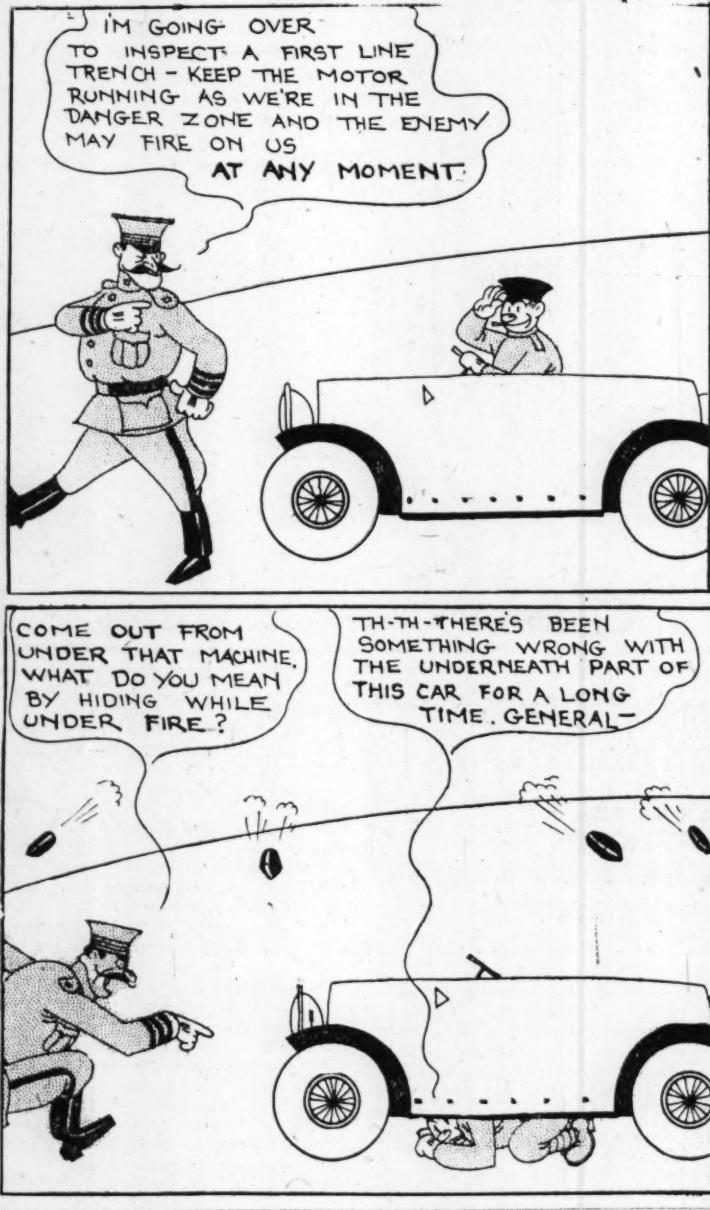
Miss Dorothea Owen, daughter of Senator Owen of Oklahoma, whose engagement is announced to Cameron Hawkins of Boston, former Princeton athlete.



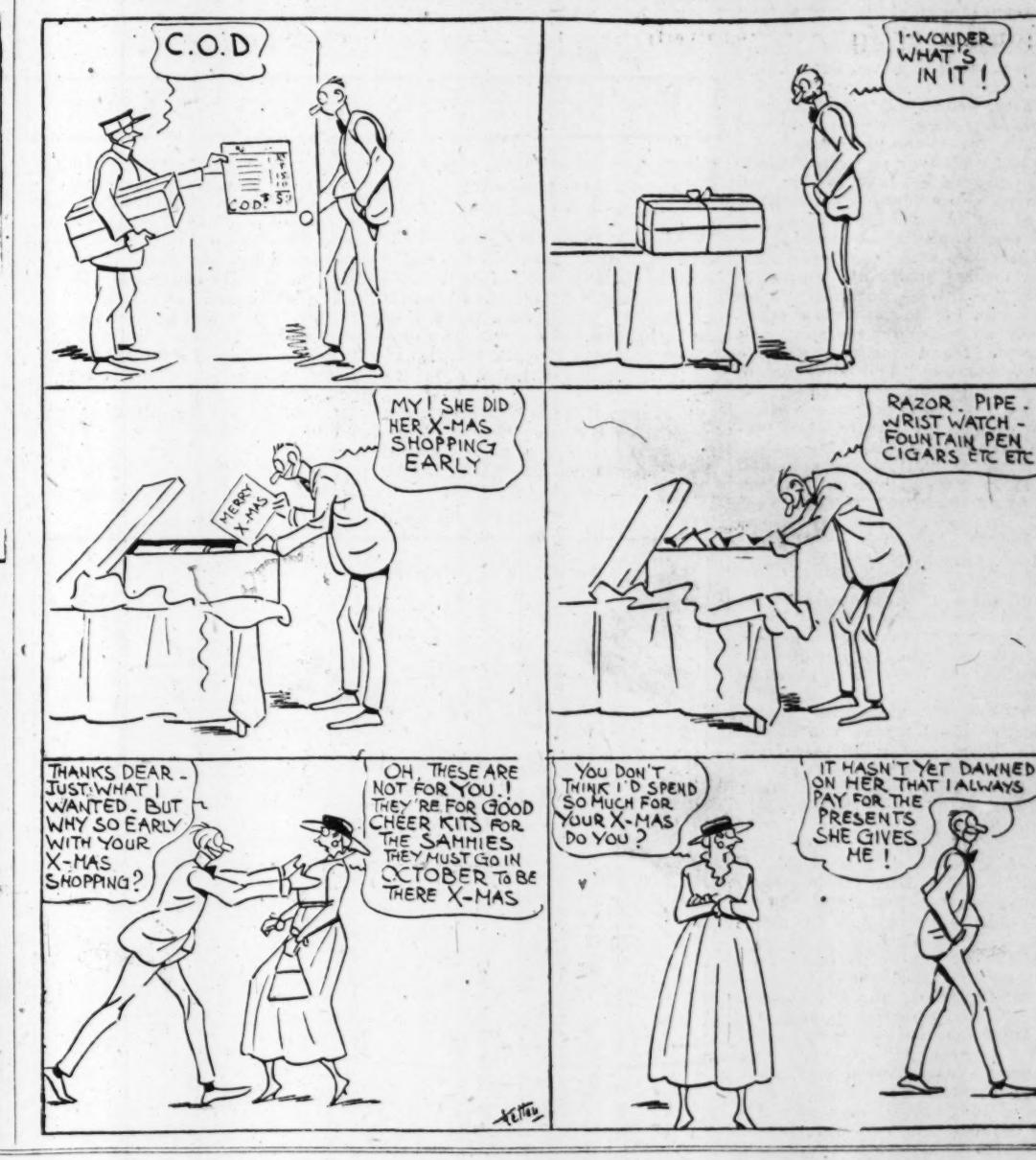
Thespians sell programs at charity baseball game, Polo Grounds, New York, to buy tobacco for soldiers. Left to right — Karolyn, Munder, Mrs. Hitchcock, Raymond Hitchcock, Mildred St. Clair.

© HARRIS & EWING

NO BRAINS. NO BRAINS--By GOLDBERG.

et the Wedding
Bells Ring OutVOLUNTEER VIC--(There Are Times When the Underneath
Part of the Auto Demands Attention.)--By LEMEN

CAN YOU BEAT IT?--BY KETTEN

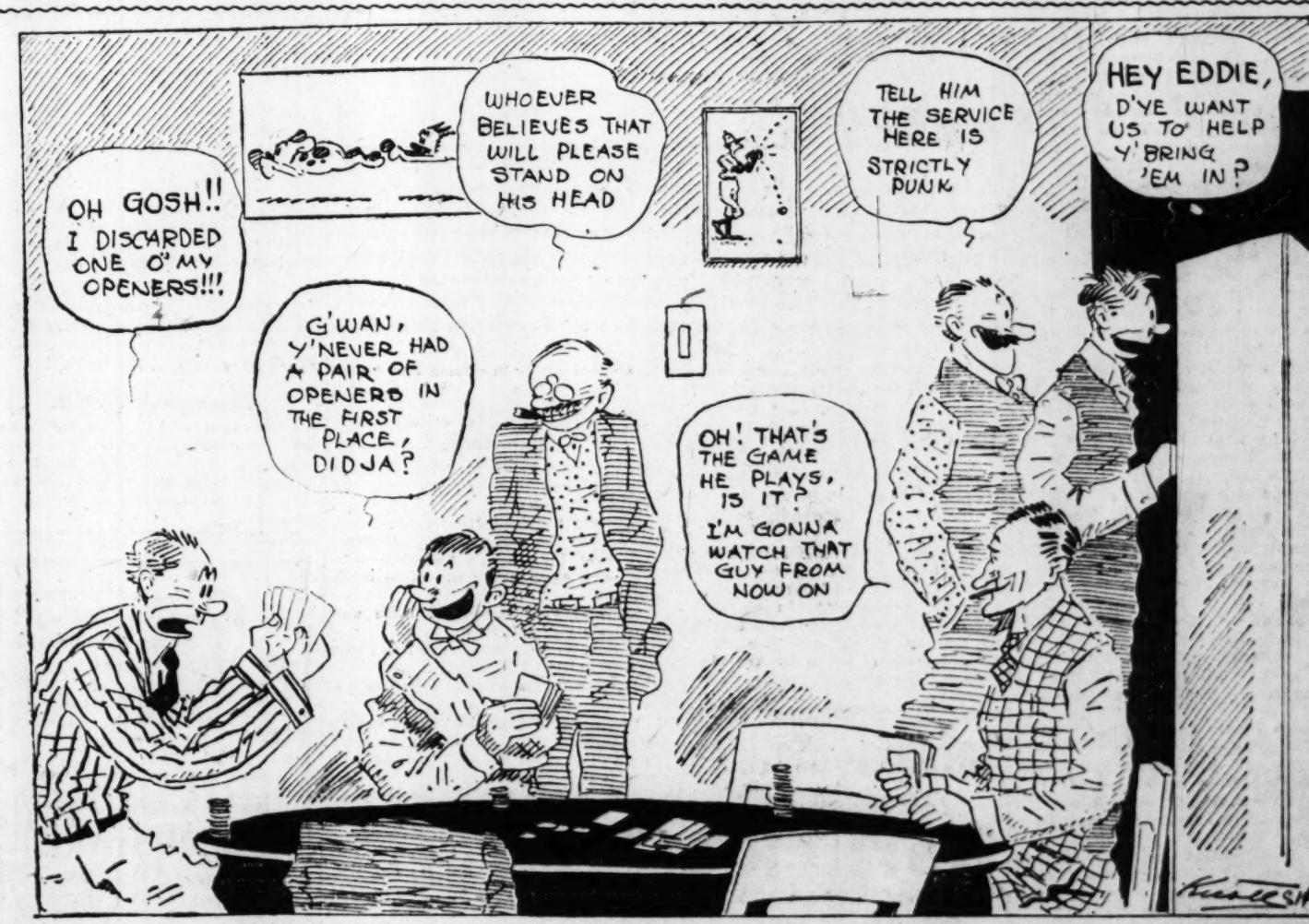


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"SMATTER POP?"--A Spanking by Any Other Name Hurts Just the Same--By C. M. PAYNE.



PENNY ANTE: The Fellow Who Discarded One of His Openers. By Jean Knott



A farm paper places the food value of milk at 15 cents a quart. Another way to please the dairyman is to tell him his cows have beautiful eyes.—Toledo Blade.

We don't think any too much of a woman who wears silk stockings while her husband sports cotton socks with holes in them.—Chicago News.

As long as you can guess right you never have to prove it, and after he's 40 a man either forgets his troubles or refuses to let anybody else forget 'em.—Binghamton Press.

If one may believe the food reports from Germany, the Teutons are suffering more from overfeeding than from the effects of the war—Desert News.